

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XL

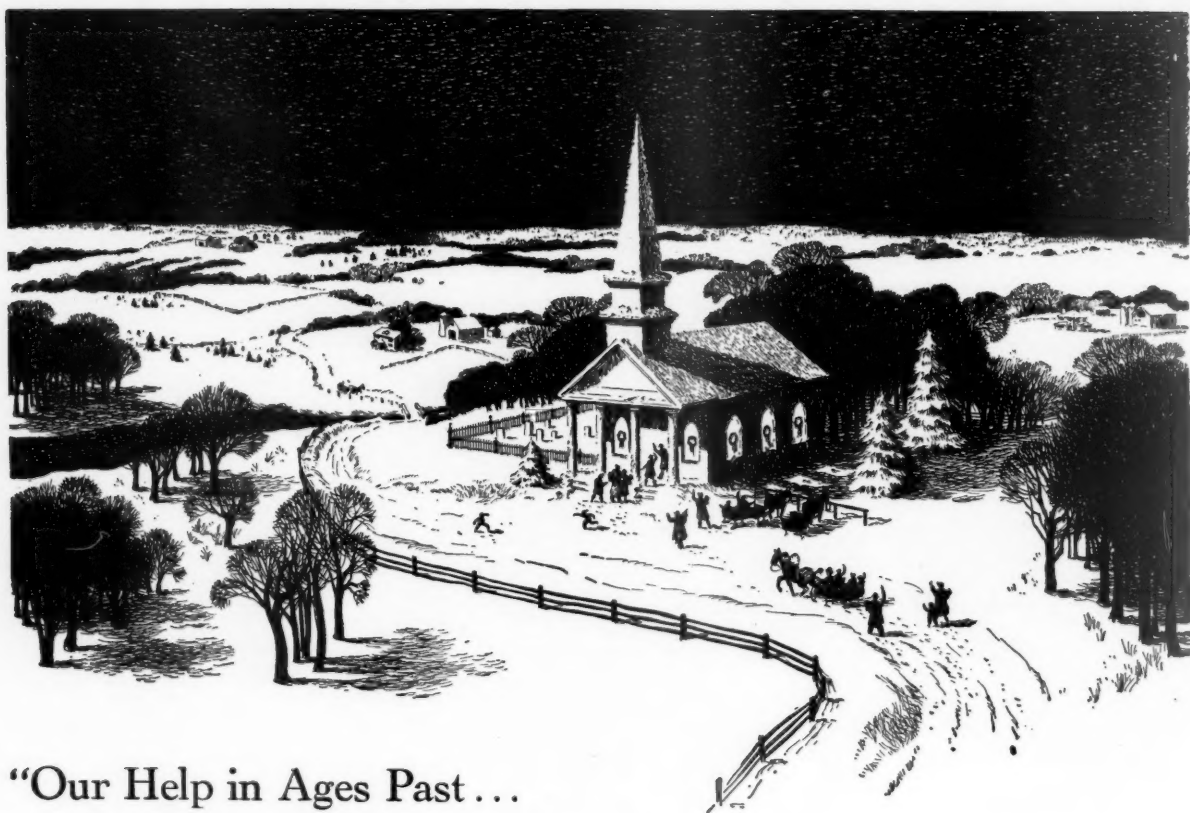
DECEMBER, 1950

Number 12

5-52-X
CALIF STATE LIBRARY
SACRAMENTO CALIF 9
DEC 12 1950



Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Every One



"Our Help in Ages Past . . . Our Hope for Years to Come"

America was opened by men with God upon their minds. Their vision was prophetic, their passion was freedom. To our forefathers America was promises—promises faithfully kept in the land's lush prairies, its fish-filled streams, its rolling country rich with wood and mineral. America was man's new-found land of opportunity . . .

New Americans flocked in from the nations of the world. Fleeing religious, economic and political problems, escaping famine and despair, seeking freedom and opportunity, they came from the old countries to the new—from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales—from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway—from France, Italy, Russia, Poland—they came in their millions from these and many other countries. And they came to work in their own land, and to pray in their own churches. The land opened to these pioneers. It received their sweat and rewarded their labors. On its rich soil they raised their generations and marked their names. *Deeply in its heart, they planted their faith.*

Over the American farmland, that faith blossomed sweetly. It grew from a sapling to a great tree, which now shelters millions from storms of the spirit. Today the churches of all denominations in America give outward and visible signs of the strength and purpose within our people. And in a new time of global doubt and fear, of clouded issues and terrible distress on the

continents our forefathers left, America's churches are a source of the courage and perception we need.

Now another Christmas is over the land . . . another old year draws to its close. Joyously, at this time of spiritual accounting, churches are bright and fragrant with the faith of our fathers. Over Bethlehem the Star still burns, and if this statement may close, reverently, with a text, let it be from the writing of David, the poet, the great singer, who began as a tender of sheep, and became a king in Israel. For all of us in America today, a quotation from the Psalms is at once a rededication, and an act of faith in church and country: "*Be thou my refuge henceforth and forever, and my portion in the land of the living.*"

In these anxious days, it seems fitting to repeat this message of faith in the precious things for which our nation stands. To all our friends on the farms and ranches of America we of Swift & Company wish a good Christmas and a happy New Year.

John Holmes
President



BETTER GRASSLANDS

Improvement of the Nation's grasslands as a base for balanced livestock farming, sustained abundance, and good nutrition, is the goal of a program which the Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities will carry out together.

"By encouraging farmers to develop a sound foundation for expanding their livestock farming in keeping with the Nation's growth in population, the program is designed to help them meet the heavier and inflationary demands for meat and other livestock products which are now foreseen, by increasing their production. At the same time, the program will aid farmers in the conservation of soil and water resources and in building up their reserve of productive capacity for any critical needs the future may bring upon us," say Secretary Brannan and President John A. Hannah of Michigan State College, who is chairman of the association's executive committee, in a joint statement of November 16th.

AIR SOWING OF PELLETED SEED UNSUCCESSFUL

Pelleted grain seeds broadcast by airplanes failed to produce satisfactory seedling stands in tests conducted by the U.S. Forest Service in southeastern Utah. Unpelleted grain seeds sown on the same area produced 15 to 165 times as many seedlings per square foot as pelleted seeds. This statement was made by the Forest Service on November 6, 1950.

NO MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1951 CORN CROP

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced on November 2, 1950, that in order to assist in assuring an abundant production of meat and other livestock products, there will be no marketing quotas in effect for the 1951 crop of corn and that acreage allotments for this important feed grain will be set at levels high enough to provide a substantial increase in production next year.

Destination... National Defense!



America is on the move toward the only destination that offers security for our people — *effective preparedness for national defense.*

And, coming at a time of peak industrial production, that means *full throttle ahead* for our entire national effort.

Again, as before, it will be the *railroads'* job to weld together America's vast resources of men, machines and material.

For *only* the railroads — with ribbons of steel linking town and farm with city and factory — can perform a moving job of this tremendous volume.

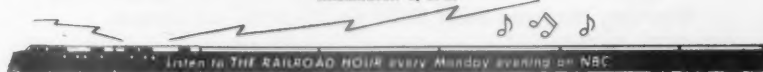
How *big* is their job? You get some idea when you remember that in World War II, the nation called on the railroads to move 90% of all war freight and 97% of all organized military travel!

Since the end of the war the railroads have spent 4½ billion dollars to provide better locomotives, new and better cars, new signals and shops, improved tracks and terminals — the things that go to make better railroads.

And right now they are spending another 500 million dollars for more new freight cars — all to the end that America shall have the rail transportation which it needs, whether in peace or in war.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



HOW TO RECOGNIZE HALOGETON

"For all who have never seen any halogeton, its close relative Russian thistle is the best starting point in learning how to identify it. If you don't know that Russian thistle looks like just ask your neighbor or your county agent or look in any weed book. Russian thistle is everywhere.

"During the growing season halogeton is very similar to the thistle in size and general appearance. It has, however, two notable exceptions that peg it definitely. One is its tiny, weiner-like leaves, about the size of a thick pencil lead and a half

to an inch in length. The other distinguishing mark is the hair-like tuft at the tips of those leaves. In the fall, when the plant is mature, it carries a heavy load of winged seed. Stems then usually turn red or yellowish red." —Deseret News

PRIZE MONEY AT SAN ANTONIO LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Rambouillet, Delane, Merino, Corriedale, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk, Hampshire and Columbia exhibitors will compete for \$4200 in prize money at the San Antonio (Texas) Livestock Exposition

scheduled for February 16 to 25, 1951. In addition, premiums are offered in a fat lamb show. Entries close December 15th.

APPROVED TREATMENT FOR SHEEP TICKS

The following formula was approved at the Western Regional Livestock Pest Control Conference in Salt Lake City, September 19-20, 1950 for the control of sheep ticks:

DDT—0.25 percent DDT wettable powder *spray* or *dip*. Thorough coverage is absolutely necessary for effective control.

Rotenone—Two pounds of ground cube or derris root of 5 percent rotenone content in 100 gallons of water.

The use of an additional wetting agent may be desirable in certain areas.

AMERICAN NATIONAL WINS PUBLIC RELATIONS HONOR

The American Public Relations Association selected the American National Live Stock Association as the winner of its biennial award in recognition "of outstanding efforts in influencing public opinion and in following noteworthy practices in the field of public relations" during 1949-1950.

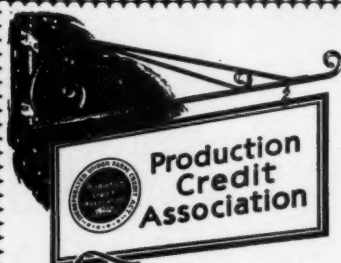
Presentation of the trophy and certificate of achievement was made to President Loren C. Bamert of the American National and F. H. Sinclair, Sheridan, Wyoming, the cattlemen's public relations advisor, at a special luncheon, November 14th, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

NEW GRANGE PRESIDENT

Herschel O. Newson, Indiana farmer, was elected president of the National Grange at its 84th convention in Minneapolis on November 21st. He will fill the one-year unexpired part of the two-year term of the late Albert S. Goss.

MOLLIN NEW PRESIDENT OF LIVESTOCK SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Livestock sanitary men meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, in early November elected American National Secretary F. E. Mollin to head their U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association as president. His aim will be to get more producer members into the organization and bring about a better understanding between stockmen and officials of the sanitary group. —American National Live Stock Bulletin.



The Sign of...

DEPENDABLE CREDIT

For Sheep and Cattle Operations . . .

**RANGE
PASTURE
FEED LOT**

Contact the Association in Your Territory

- **ARIZONA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.**
Lower Lobby Adams Hotel Bldg., PHOENIX, ARIZONA
- **CALIFORNIA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.**
801 Sharon Building, 55 New Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO
- **MONTANA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.**
HELENA, MONTANA
- **NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.**
Clay Peters Building, P. O. Box 1429, RENO, NEVADA
- **NORTHWEST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.**
631 Pacific Building, PORTLAND, OREGON
- **UTAH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION**
206 Dooly Building, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
- **WYOMING PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION**
Wyoming National Bank Building, CASPER, WYOMING

THE PRODUCTION CREDIT SYSTEM

BENEFITS for Members Rather Than PROFITS for LENDERS!

*Friendly and Confidential
Analysis of Credit Needs
Without Obligation.*

"BACK TO SCHOOL" FOR LIVESTOCKMEN

It will be "back to school" for livestock men during the Stockmen's Short Course of the Animal Husbandry Department at Washington State College, Pullman, December 18-22. The five-day session is designed as a refresher course and will cover a wide variety of subjects, according to Dr. M. E. Ensminger, chairman of the department. Subjects included will be: animal agriculture, breeding, feeding, animal health and disease prevention, pastures and forages, building and equipment, advertising and marketing, judging, livestock skills, registration and transfer, artificial insemination, silos and silage making, and slaughtering and meats.

Fee for the full five-day course, or for more than two days, is \$15. For one day only, \$6; and for two days, \$10.

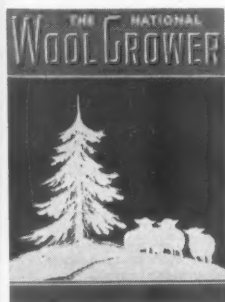
Everyone enrolled, whether for one or five days, will receive a Stockmen's Reference Book, containing brief summaries of each subject covered. "This booklet, containing the latest information, should become a valuable part of the home library," Dr. Ensminger, chairman of the Animal Husbandry Department, says.

NEW FEED BOOKLET

Livestock producers may obtain free copies of "1951 Feeding Practices" from the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., 618 Wilson Building, Dallas 1, Texas.

NORTHEASTERN COLORADO PLANS RAIN MAKING PROGRAM

The newly formed Northeastern Colorado Water Development Association is reported as having recently paid \$2500 to the Water Resources Development Corporation of Pasadena for a rain making survey.



THE COVER

Our Holiday Cover is an adaptation of an original design by Mr. Spencer Young of Salt Lake City for our December, 1937, number. We hope it will carry

to all of our readers our wishes for a happy holiday season and a successful New Year.



Supplement winter ranges with Rich-in-Protein COTTONSEED MEAL and CAKE

Educational Service

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION INC.
618 Wilson Bldg. Dallas 1, Texas

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND NEXT YEAR'S CONVENTION
PORTLAND, OREGON, DECEMBER 4-7, 1951

STOP AT MORRIS FEED YARDS

Tired and travel weary live stock do not sell to best advantage.
CONDITION YOUR LIVE STOCK BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR

Feed and Rest

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day. Ample facilities for long or short feed.

Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

CAPACITY:

50,000 Sheep With Up to Date
Shearing and Dipping Facilities.

160 cars good cattle pens, good
grain bunks and hay racks.

Write or wire for complete information

MORRIS FEED YARDS

Located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
10 Miles West of Kansas City
Operated by SETH N. PATTERSON and ARTHUR HILL

Office: 924 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President

Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

Honorary Presidents

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho
C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas
T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, Washington
G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado
Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana

Vice Presidents

John A. Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas
A. R. Bohoskey, Yakima, Washington
Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana
John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah

Assistant Secretary

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

Robert W. Lockett, Flagstaff, Arizona
Joseph Russ, Jr., Ferndale, California
Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado
David Little, Emmett, Idaho
Howard Doggett, Townsend, Montana
E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain, Nevada
W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon
Joseph G. Trotter, Edgemont, South Dakota
J. C. Mayfield, Juno, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah
Milton Mercer, Prosser, Washington
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association

14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix
Kenneth P. Pickrell, President
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association

151 Mission Street, San Francisco
Joseph Russ, Jr., President
W. F. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association

4665 Lafayette, Denver
Angus McIntosh, President
Brett Gray, Jr., Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 2598, Boise
David Little, President
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association

515 Power Block Bldg., Helena
Wallace Ulmer, President
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 1429, Reno
E. R. Marvel, President
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association

P. O. Box 256, Pendleton
W. H. Steiwer, President
Victor W. Johnson, Secretary

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

Cactus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo
J. C. Mayfield, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association

361 Union Pacific Annex Bldg., Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association

110 East Chestnut Avenue, Yakima
Milton Mercer, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City
Joseph G. Trotter, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
Harold Josendal, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

CONTENTS .. THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XL

DECEMBER, 1950

Number 12

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

J. M. JONES

EDITORS

IRENE YOUNG

FEATURED

What Has Your National Association
Done in 1950 5

CONVENTIONS

California's 90th 12
Oregon's 55th 14
The 57th for Washington 16
Idaho's 58th 17

FREIGHT RATE ITEMS

Examiner Favors Opening Ogden
Gateway 6
Feeding in Transit 6

PERTAINING TO GRAZING LANDS

Forest Service Policies:
Trespass 8
Local Advisory Boards 8
Sagebrush Won't Take Much
Moisture 21
Transfer Adjustments in National
Forest Range Use: Report of National
Forest Advisory Council 35
The Case of Wyethia
By Lynn Douglas 40

WOOL

U. S. Obligated to Buy Wool in Open
Auctions 6
No Price Discrimination Against
Domestic Producers Assured 6
Are Our Growers Getting the Actual
Value of Their Wool? 7
Wool Bureau Expands Program -
Elects F. E. Ackerman President 23
A Tight Wool Situation 26
World Wool Records Crash in Aus-
tralia-By Colin Webb 27

TAXES

Texas Court or Congress May Decide
Capital Gains Question
By Stephen H. Hart 22

LAMB AFFAIRS

An Australian Discusses Lamb Im-
portations-By F. A. Brodie 11
Lamb Market Activity 30
Lamb Dish of the Month 39

SHOWS AND SALES

American Royal Sheep Tops 8
Wool Show at Pacific International 20
Ogden Sheep Show 20
High Steppers at Grand National 20
Columbia-Suffolk Ewe Sale 21

MISCELLANEOUS

Mere Propaganda
By S. W. McClure 7
A Different Coyote Story 10
Should Livestock Numbers Be
Increased? 13
Yakima Sheep Company Awarded
\$14,000 23
Australian Corriedale Breeder Visits
U. S. 28

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

The Cutting Chute 1
Contents 4
State Presidents' Round Table 9
Quiz for December 24
Sheepmen's Calendar 29
The Auxiliaries 32
Lamb Dish of the Month 39
Around the Range Country 41
Advertisers' Index 44

SUBSCRIPTION RATES-Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

MR. WOOL GROWER . . .

What Has Your National Association Done in 1950

About Lamb?

- ★ **Lamb Marketing.** Committee appointed and investigation underway on practice of commission firms' acting as both buying and selling agents on same shipment.
- ★ **Heavy Lamb Problem.** Contacted by letter 34 retail meat associations; made personal contact tour through eastern consuming centers urging merchandising push to alleviate problem occasioned by feed conditions.
- ★ **Lamb Education.** Solicitation of funds for future promotion and education work continued. Meat Board's lamb program in 1950 is in cooking schools for housewives and in cutting demonstrations for meat retailers.

About Wool?

- ★ **Wool Purchase Program.** Worked in Washington, D. C., on recommendations for 1950 purchase program; were successful in effecting some needed changes. Present wool market proves that support price differentials accepted last spring do reflect prices in line with actual demand. Present program offers a sound floor under wool prices.
- ★ **Wool Promotion.** American Wool Council is continuing in 1950 its effective job of keeping America wool conscious through Wool Bureau. 1950 projects include (1) nationwide training program for 100,000 clothing salesmen; (2) field lectures to selling groups by a staff of seven; (3) summer clothing trade promotion; (4) fall clothing campaign in 60 department stores; (5) home sewing contest; and (6) wool research at Princeton.

About Transportation?

- ★ **Lower Wool Freight Rates.** Reductions save you three to five cents per fleece.
- ★ **Lower Livestock Freight Rates.** Petitioned for lower livestock rates throughout the nation. Railroads promised rate adjustment if their revenue decreased as a result of increased rates. Evidence introduced showing substantially decreased revenue under present higher rates.
- ★ **Open Gateways.** Executive Committee now on record favoring opening of all railroad gateways where free flow of transportation is restricted or where freight disadvantages are imposed.
- ★ **Auditing Service.** Freight bill auditing service again available to members in 1950 at 50 percent less than customary fee.

About Tariff?

- ★ **National Association Brief.** Filed brief before Committee for Reciprocity Information, in opposition to tariff reductions on sheep, lambs, and wool.
- ★ **Tariff Hearings.** Appeared personally before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, in opposition to further reductions.

About Forest & Public Land Problems?

- ★ **National Forest Advisory Council Hearings.** Appeared before N.F.A.C. regarding Forest Service policies on transfer cuts and trespass. Recommendations of Council indicate definite progress.
- ★ **Forest Omnibus Bill.** Secured following amendments to this legislation: (1) Retention of Congressional authority in appropriation of range improvement funds; (2) Legalization for advisory boards on forest; (3) Legalization of ten-year forest grazing permits.
- ★ **Advisory Board of Appeals.** This board has been set up to give stockmen a hearing on appeals from decisions of the Chief of the Forest Service.
- ★ **Return of Grazing Funds to States.** H.R. 8821, if passed, will return \$1,351,149.37 to western States, representing portion of funds diverted by Forest Service during past 26 years which should have gone to counties for public schools, roads, etc.
- ★ **Uniform Grazing Law.** Your Association is working this year with the American National and the National Advisory Council on development of broad uniform principles governing Federal land grazing on both forest and public domain, anticipating action on consolidation of land agencies, recommended in Hoover report. Proposed legislation will soon be submitted to stockmen, congressmen, and land agencies for review and consideration.

About Labor?

- ★ **Basque Bills.** S.1192 and S.1165, now passed, provide permanent residence for 152 Basque herders now in the U. S. and permit importation of 250 additional herders to alleviate labor problem.
- ★ **Draft.** Every effort being made to acquaint draft officials with importance and value of keeping experienced herders in our industry.

About Taxes?

- ★ **Capital Gains Provision.** Worked in Washington, D.C., to keep breeding ewes in capital gains provision of tax law. Conference committee has asked Internal Revenue Department to permit capital gains on livestock in accordance with court findings.

About Price Control?

- ★ Already have conferred in Washington on this matter. Prompt action to protect interests of the sheep industry will be taken when anything further crystallizes on price controls, not now imminent.

About Research?

- ★ **Livestock Advisory Committee.** Recommended research in improved breeding livestock, brush clearing on the range, and control of parasites and insects affecting livestock.

About Building Better Sheep Flocks?

- ★ **National Ram Sale.** 1950 sale brought together 1400 head of finest U.S., Canadian, and English rams; assisted sheepmen in maintaining highest quality production. Sale for 35

years has been important factor in greatly improved purebred and commercial sheep flocks.

About Building Our Organization?

- ★ **Publications.** Published two important pamphlets during 1950 to encourage sheep production and to encourage increased membership in our Association. Over 16,000 copies now distributed.
- ★ **Field Contacts.** In May, President Vaughn attended annual meeting of Mississippi Sheep Growers—feels that their eventual membership is highly possible. Field work with National Ram Sale consignors has been continued. During 1950, 33 consignors in three States were contacted personally, and the work has proved very much worth while.
- ★ **Shepherd's Psalm.** The Reader's Digest featured a condensation in June of the Shepherd's Interpretation of the Twenty-third Psalm appearing last December in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Contacts highly satisfactory as excellent public relations for the industry and for the Association.

What Else Can the National Association Do For You?

You are invited to send in any recommendations you may have.

U. S. OBLIGED TO COMPETE IN OPEN AUCTIONS FOR WOOLS

The United States will have to purchase its stockpile wools for defense purposes at regular auctions. This decision was released on November 27th following the close of the conferences attended by representatives of the governments of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa in Melbourne, Australia.

on the division of revenue from joint rates.

While the recommendations of examiners in I.C.C. proceedings are usually accepted by the entire Commission, that body is not obligated to do so and in some instances the examiner's report has been reversed. Final settlement of this case is not expected for several months yet. Exceptions to the examiner's report will undoubtedly be filed by the Union Pacific, and an opportunity will be given for oral argument before the Commission issues its report and decision. Also a rehearing may be requested, and if this is denied, the case may be carried to court.

Hearings on the Ogden gateway case in which the argument reached white-hot peaks, were held in Salt Lake, Boise and Cheyenne during the current year by Mr. Mullen and his report is based on the evidence and testimony given at those hearings.

FEEDING IN TRANSIT

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on November 6, 1950 denied the petition asking for an investigation of the amounts of feed to be given livestock in transit. The Commission held that feeding in transit was not a transportation service and, hence, they were without jurisdiction.

Their action, the denial stated, did not "constitute approval of the protested schedule." If the matter is to be pursued further, a formal complaint will have to be filed.

NO PRICE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST DOMESTIC PRODUCERS ASSURED . . . ALSO PROPERLY CLOTHED ARMY

The following wire was received from Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) on November 15th:

"Following a conference with high Government officials, I'm sure importance of preventing any price discrimination against domestic producers thoroughly understood. With respect press report of cotton uniforms in Korea, have learned that stocks of woolen garments are in Korea in sufficient quantities and if any lack has appeared, it is wholly result of failure of supply lines keeping in touch with forward movement of troops. Am confident Army will leave nothing undone to see that boys are properly clothed."

Freight Rate Items

EXAMINER FAVORS OPENING OGDEN GATEWAY

OPENING of the Ogden gateway—in other words, the establishment of joint rates on traffic moving through Ogden to and from the Northwest via the Denver & Rio Grande—was recommended by Chief Examiner Frank E. Mullen of the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 20, 1950. He held that such joint rates would be in the public interest and recommended that the Union Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande, the railroads involved in the controversy, get together and decide



President Harry I. Devereaux of the American Wool Council (left) asks some questions about Australian Merino rams in the office of the Australian Wool Board at Sydney, with John D. Corbett of the Wool Board, furnishing the information. G. N. Winder (right) apparently is enjoying the conversation.

Are Our Growers Getting Actual Value of Their Wool?

H. J. Devereaux, who is touring Australia with Mrs. Devereaux and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Winder sent this item from Melbourne, Australia, November 17th.

WE have had a grand time, covering by motor car 3,000 miles in the country, where we have called on station operators, looked at the sheep, and photographed everything standing still and walking.

The roads compare favorably with our ranch country roads, though the water in New South Wales kept us from visiting a number of places we had scheduled.

Present prices of wool are high. For example, wool showing a yield of 60 percent (we would show it as 40 percent shrink) that brought 69.5d* last year is now bringing 180** pence. I think this is very significant as the quality is exactly the same as it was a year ago. It shows the terrific difference in the selling price as compared with a year ago, and I believe

*65.6 cents
**\$1.68

this important because many of our folks will be inclined to contract at less than what the wool is actually worth, because they will be offered quite a lot more than they got a year ago.

I saw these sheep a few days ago, and they are very similar to our own sheep, except that they are larger, and, while the quality of wool—the count, that is—is almost exactly the same as ours, the clean wool per sheep is quite a lot more than what we get.

Mere Propaganda

By S. W. McCLURE

FOR a long time the Department of Agriculture has been using the humble potato as a whipping boy to promote its so-called "Brannan Plan." The public has been led to believe that the Commodity Credit Corporation, the institution which conducts the agricultural subsidy program, has been losing money by subsidizing the price of potatoes to the grower, the impression has been left deliberately that it

is the only important loss the program causes the taxpayer. Of course, there have been smaller losses on eggs and butter but these are unimportant.

The truth is our Government has been losing more money on wheat, cotton and some other products than it ever lost on potatoes. Of course, the Commodity Credit Corporation does not have to stand the loss on wheat and cotton, for it can transfer that loss to the ECA, officially known as the European Cooperation Administration, and commonly known as the European recovery program. This is the so-called Marshall Plan set up two years ago. In the first two years ending on June 30, 1950, the Congress appropriated for this plan approximately 9½ billion dollars. That money has been spent for the so-called rehabilitation of Europe. Up to May 1st of this year the ECA had furnished to Europe one billion dollars' worth of American cotton, one billion three hundred thirty million dollars' worth of wheat and flour, and \$287,000,000 worth of tobacco. Of the total 9½ billion spent by the ECA for European recovery in the last two years, \$4,074,000,000 has been spent for agricultural products and \$4,356,000,000 for industrial products. The ECA and the CCC each get their money from the same fellow—the American taxpayer. But the CCC does not stand its share of this loss directly. It sells the products taken over from the farmer to the ECA, which in turn pays for them out of its 9½ billion appropriation. The only reason that potatoes do not get in on the deal is that potatoes are perishable and do not stand exportation well. If they could be given to Europe, the ECA would buy them from the CCC and then there would be no loss, except to our taxpayers. Even at that it was the Korean war that saved the CCC. Up until this spring the CCC had a capital of 4½ billion dollars to use in supporting agricultural prices. Early this year the Secretary of Agriculture went before Congress and stated that around 4 billion dollars of this money had been used and the balance remaining was not sufficient to handle the 1950 crop. Congress then gave him two billion more, making the CCC total capital 6½ billion.

It is more than a coincidence that the 4 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products the ECA has given to Europe is almost the same amount the CCC had invested in farm products when Congress raised the ante. Of course the ECA does not buy all its exports from the CCC but its buying operates to relieve the CCC from having to take these products over. Be-

cause the agricultural products are mostly given away to Europe by the ECA, a great demand for them has sprung up in Europe and other countries. In order to meet this demand we have actually had to buy some of the products in foreign countries, such as the recent purchase of canned meat in Mexico. Of course the Korean war relieved the CCC of its huge stock of wheat and cotton. Price advances have enabled the growers to pay off their loans and have something left.

Potato growers should come out of hiding and give the world the facts. What the Government loses on potatoes is petty larceny compared to our loss on other farm crops. Also the ECA is paying around one-half million per year to our newspapers and magazines to be sent abroad. Also the ECA is sending men from our Forest Service to Africa to teach the natives forestry. It will be rather odd if when our forestry expert arrives at the camp of Chief Mumblee to find that breech-clouted native reading the last issue of the Reader's Digest to which we have paid \$123,998.37 in subscriptions out of ECA funds. Indeed our forestry expert may reach the camp of Chief Mumblee over the road in French West Africa for the development of which the ECA has given \$870,000 of American money. While our forestry expert is in Africa, it is to be hoped he will drop over and inspect the soil erosion project in Algeria for which the ECA has appropriated \$262,000. And should he decide to return, he should come back down the Belgian Congo, for the ECA has just granted \$2,000,000 to improve navigation on that river. He should decide if any of those lands are adapted to potato growing as several of our farmers would move there and raise potatoes for shipment to the United States as Canadians do. And, also, if he requires recreation, he need only repair to the community tent of Chief Mumblee and there view our most recent movies, as the ECA has spent \$3,186,810 on moving picture films sent abroad.

Potato growers, don't you feel bad, you have lots of company! Dry up your tears!

SHEEP FARMERS ELECT

The Central States Sheep and Wool Association, Inc., held its annual meeting at the Stock Yards, Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1950. At that time it was voted to change the name of the group to Associated Sheep Farmers of America. Officers elected were: President Samuel R. Guard, Louisville, Kentucky; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Mattingly, St. Louis,

Missouri; vice presidents, A. W. Wells, Bardstown, Kentucky and James Harshman, Wichita, Kansas.

Forest Service Policies

TRESPASS

THE Forest Service has decided to change its trespass policy somewhat and until the new Forest Service Manual is issued, has directed (October 18, 1950) regional foresters to follow this procedure:

"In cases where the assessed damage action is in recognized appeal status, the practice of withholding permits pending payment of the assessed damages will not be invoked until after final decision on the appeal."

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARDS

ON November 8, 1950, after considerable urging by the two national livestock associations, the Forest Service set wheels in motion to activate the provisions of Section 18 of the so-called Granger Act (officially known as the Act of April 24, 1950, Public Law 478). That section legalizes National Forest Advisory Boards through which permittees may make recommendations on the management and administration of national forest grazing lands.

First, existing boards will continue to function until the new ones are set up and they will exercise all the rights granted under the Act until the new boards replace them. At the present time there are 664 cattle associations, 79 sheep associations and 25 joint associations (total 768) with boards and 91 boards set up independently of associations. They include 40 cattle, 22 sheep and 29 joint groups.

The procedure proposed and now under consideration for the establishment of new boards briefly is this:

A majority of the permittees of any national forest or administrative subdivision of it may file, with the forest supervisor, a petition for the election of a local advisory board. Such petition must set forth the area for which the board is desired; the number of members (not less than three, nor more than 12) which the petitioners desire on the local board; and any information that they wish to have considered, such as whether the members of the board are to be elected from zones within the forest or from the forest as a whole; whether they shall be elected from and by the different kinds of grazing permittees, and the manner in which the election shall be held.

The forest supervisor, after being sure the petition is signed by a majority of the grazing permittees, then will determine how the board shall be set up, "taking into consideration the desires of the permittees." The permittees will be notified of his determinations and a call made for the election of board members within 60 days from the time the supervisor receives the petition. All grazing permittees of the area covered by the board will be entitled to vote and all persons nominated and elected as members of the local advisory board must be grazing permittees in the area covered by it, except that a wildlife representative may be appointed as a member of the board by the State Game Commission or corresponding body to advise on wildlife problems but without voting power.

If elected, a member of the board will serve for three years or until his successor is duly elected and qualified. Elections for unfilled terms will be held in the same manner as that in which the members were originally elected.

Board members will receive no compensation from the Federal Government or expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The board is to meet at least annually and at such other times as the members may wish, or on call of the board chairman or the forest supervisor.

Regional foresters have been given the text of the proposed regulation, which will be C-10, for their consideration, and it was published in the Federal Register of November 9, 1950.

American Royal Sheep Tops

HIGH winners in the sheep division of the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show held at Kansas City, Missouri, October 14th through 21st, are given below:

Grand champion wether lamb, Ralph Hansens, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, on South-down. Reserve grand champion wether lamb and reserve grand champion pen of wether lambs, University of Nebraska. Grand champion pen of wether lambs, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

In the wool show, the champion fleece was shown by New Mexico A. and M. College and the reserve champion fleece by Oren A. Wright & Son, Greenwood, Indiana.

State Presidents' Round Table



W. H. STEIWER, President
Oregon Wool Growers
Association
November 18, 1950



JOSEPH G. TROTTER, President
Western South Dakota Sheep
Growers Association
November 12, 1950



H. STANLEY COFFIN, Immediate Past President
Washington Wool Growers
Association
November 19, 1950

AMPLÉ rainfall and relatively warm weather have made this one of the best falls for grass that I can remember — and many of the old-timers insist that it is the very best. This is true for central and eastern Oregon with the exception of the extreme southeastern part of the State. Up to two weeks ago that area was reported as still short of moisture. Some sections of central Oregon report considerable damage to late field crops, due to excessive moisture. In the Willamette Valley and particularly in the southwestern part of the State there has also been considerable damage from excessive rainfall. Floods have caused loss of crops, livestock and even human lives. One of our members at our State convention told about his neighbor ferrying his flock of sheep to safety two at a time in a row boat.

Our State convention in Portland was well attended and, in my opinion, many good resolutions were considered and passed by the hard-working committees. A convention, State or National, is not only a meeting to discuss our industry problems but a place where a lot of information is gained in a few days from the exchange of ideas between members.

There have been no recent sales of sheep that I know of, as the trading season is about over. There were not enough breeding ewes to go around and many who had hoped to restock have been disappointed. Sound-mouth old ewes have sold as high as \$20 and yearlings are reported up to \$35. There has been some wool contracted within the past two weeks. Buyers have been active soliciting the 1951 clip and have been freely offering 75 to 80 cents, with one light shrinking clip in the Lake-view area reported contracted at 85 cents. Of course there must be a limit on how high this wool can go, but it is still not excessively high compared to some other commodities.

AT BELLE FOURCHE, South Dakota, one dollar per pound is being offered freely for wool but I haven't heard of any being sold.

September was quite wet, bringing on lots of new grass and keeping the ranges green all fall. October was warm and dry; consequently breeding herds are going into the winter in excellent condition.

In parts, hay is short and is costing \$30 to \$35 per ton delivered. High protein cake is costing about \$90.

Lambs were exceptionally heavy this fall. This coupled with higher prices helped offset the heavy lambing losses due to a severe spring.

Yearling ewes would cost \$35 to \$40 per head and ewe lambs 35 cents per pound—if you could buy them.



E. R. MARVEL, President
Nevada Wool Growers
Association
November 17, 1950

AFTER a period of several weeks of little activity in wool contracting in Nevada, several buyers are again in the field. There are reports of actual contracts ranging from 75 to 86 cents with rumors that 90 cents may be reached eventually.

Replacement ewe lambs are scarce with recent sales at \$29 per head. Sheep numbers in Nevada will probably remain about the same as last year through retention of older ewes which might otherwise be culled out.

The fall weather has generally been favorable with only two small sections of the State reporting unusually dry conditions. Hay supplies are plentiful; baled alfalfa is readily available in quantity in the main producing areas at prices ranging from \$18 to \$20.

NOVEMBER 11th concluded the two-day session of the 57th annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association. No doubt this meeting will be described elsewhere, so I shall touch briefly on only a few high lights. We had a good attendance, with now the younger sheepmen predominating and showing much interest in the talks and following discussions. National Association President Howard Vaughn very favorably impressed our membership, as not only being a keen sheepman but having the qualities necessary for a conservative sober-minded leadership. We also enjoyed his interesting and beautiful moving pictures of England and Switzerland.

National Association Secretary, Casey Jones gave his usual pertinent talk, this time leading the discussion on the newly suggested Federal land program. We were disappointed in not being able to hear from him on the imported lamb problem, but shortage of time prevented this.

Due to the stress of other matters this coming year, I declined the presidency of our State Association for another term, but am pleased that our former First Vice President, Milton Mercer of Prosser, Washington, will take over. He is a good active young sheepman, having served on the National Executive Committee and attended several recent National conventions and should be of great benefit to our State Association.

Now, regarding Secretary Jones' editorial in the October issue of the National Wool Grower on the New Zealand frozen imported lamb to arrive here now and late next spring: We understand that this lamb will constitute only about 4.5 percent of the 1949 U.S. dressed lamb. During 1919, 1920 and early part of 1921 I was living near Boston. During the winter of 1919-20 and the following spring considerable frozen New Zealand lamb was shipped into Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern Seaboard cities. By the time this meat went through the retail butchers'

show cases and into the hands of the consumers, generally it was not in a very presentable form, being dark colored, watery and bloody, and therefore, was not readily acceptable except in parts of some cities where price was the only consideration. However, news of these importations was seized upon and exaggerated by some, evidently a few local packers and others, and the idea grew that the country was being flooded by cheap imported meats, and that shipments of high priced meats from Chicago to the East would be stopped or curtailed. I remember that this did become a factor, although a minor one, in lowering the farm prices and the resulting depression of 1921.

The present imported lamb at low prices should not be used to beat down prices to our producers, who are now being asked to increase lamb and wool production. With the meat imports only 4.5 percent of our production, and our economy and war preparedness and increased population as they are now, it would appear that our meat prices and domestic production should be not greatly affected in the near future. The solution to this problem, it would seem, would be for our packers to divide up these small imports of meat for themselves, stabilizing meat prices and encouraging lamb production.



WALLACE ULMER, President
Montana Wool Growers
Association
November 20, 1950

THE first wool contracting in Montana started on the heels of our first blizzard of the year. There have been a number of 1951 wool clips contracted within the past few weeks at a dollar per pound in the grease, and one sheepman on the Crow Reservation contracted his 1951 wool clip at \$2.25 per clean pound of wool. It has been estimated that fully a million pounds of wool has been contracted so far.

In Montana there were more ewe lambs held for replacement this year than in many years. Thirty-two cents per pound was paid freely towards the latter part of the season. Due also to the demand for replacement, the price of ewes was extremely high without enough sheep to fill the orders. Young ewes of good quality sell readily from \$32 to \$36 per head with the older ones selling up to \$25.

The weather during the month of October for most parts was ideal. It was

extremely mild and helped to cure the range grasses very well.

Sheep and lambs have also done very well this fall and have averaged heavier in weight than most years. There is an abundant supply of hay, grain, and other feeds in most areas of the State.

We had the first blizzard of the year on November 10. At that time the temperature dropped as low as 18 below and was accompanied by six to ten inches of snowfall in the more mountainous areas. At the present time, most of the State is blanketed with three inches or more of snow.



ANGUS MCINTOSH, President
Colorado Wool Growers
Association
November 18, 1950

AT last our drouth seems to have broken a little bit in some areas here in Colorado. In the first few days of November the north central mountain area caught a fairly good snow storm. It was neither too big in area nor too deep, but at least it helped relieve the serious fire threat that has had almost everyone in Colorado worried. I had heard of no fewer than 28 fires in our national forests in Colorado that were started by careless hunters. Then, the day after election (that cold day in November when the PEOPLE decided to start running their Government again), we got another snow. It was good and heavy in the Denver area and covered the mountainous portion of Colorado pretty thoroughly. The only trouble was that it ran out before it had gone too far east and south. Western Kansas and eastern Colorado wheat fields are, in general, still hurting pretty badly for moisture. A few reports come in that some of the boys are already having to move their wheat-field lambs. The big end of the lambs are moving on south and east into areas which have not been so severely dried out, but a few of them are beginning to show on the market.

The 1949-50 fiscal year has been a fairly successful one for the Colorado Association. Our active membership has increased a little and our financial condition has improved. It would appear that we will be in a position to develop a program for 1950-51 which will be somewhat more ambitious than that of the past year. We are still not out of the woods, by any means, but I think we are in a position

to face practically any emergency in the near future.

I feel that those of us in the sheep business must look forward in the next few years to difficulty of operation which will rival anything we saw during World War II. During those war years we certainly should have learned the extreme importance of strong State associations and a very powerful National Association. In times like these when we are receiving more dollars for our wool and lambs than ever before, the amount of money that goes for the support of our associations is an extremely small percent as compared with 30-cent wool and 10-cent lambs. We will see the time in the near future when money will have to be spent in protecting our interests before our State legislatures, as well as in Washington. We must see to it that the sheepman is not pushed into the almost-untenable position in which he found himself during the last war. Every man with an interest in the sheep business owes it to himself, and to other sheepmen, to support strongly the organizations, in order that they may serve him when the need arises.

A Different Coyote Story

A rare eye-witness account of a coyote in pursuit of its breakfast was the experience of Game Technician Wayne Davis and Pilot Donald Putman during the 1950 West River aerial antelope census being conducted by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

The incident occurred ten miles west of Buffalo, near highway 8, shortly after dawn on the morning of June 4th. What first appeared to be a lone antelope and a bouncing jackrabbit was soon distinguished to be a doe and a fawn antelope being chased by a coyote.

The time was noted at 4:45 a.m., and the plane's altitude was estimated at 150 feet. As the animals below paid no heed to the airplane, the altitude was increased to about 700 feet, and circling above the contestants, the scene below was observed in its entirety.

Doe Leads at First

At the beginning of the race the doe was leading, followed by the fawn; and trailing about 300 yards in the rear was the coyote. After about a mile chase, the coyote slowly gained until it was within

(Continued on page 44)

An Australian Discusses Lamb Importations

There has been considerable concern—and naturally so—among sheep and lamb producers and feeders in this country over the report that shipments of lamb were on their way from Australia and New Zealand for sale here. Just why and what is proposed in this connection was discussed by Mr. Fred A. Brodie, member of the Australian Meat Board, at the California Wool Growers' convention in San Francisco (November 23, 1950). It was made clear by Mr. Brodie, however, that he was speaking personally as a producer and not officially for the Australian Meat Board; what he said represented the point of view and desire of the Australian producer. The main points of Mr. Brodie's statement are given here.

"WE want in a very, very small way to come into the American market and to market some of our meats in this country," Mr. F. A. Brodie, member of the Australian Meat Board, stated at the California Wool Growers' recent convention. "If you will allow me just a few minutes to give you the whole picture, it is along this line: World War II as you know, broke out in September, 1939, and with the breaking out of the war we of the British community, that is to say England and the Dominions, made an agreement among ourselves, the effect of which was to secure the food lifeline of Britain in the fight, which she was just about to undertake. The British Government ceased trading with the Dominions in the usual way in which trade had hitherto flowed, and the British Government with the Dominion governments made arrangements whereby the Dominion products were purchased under a system of bulk purchase contracts. One of these commodities which the British Government took over in this way was meat. The British Government became the sole purchaser from Australia of the Australian meat production which was surplus to the amount which was required for consumption within Australia. As the war went on, and as the American troops came to Australia at the beginning of the war with Japan it became incumbent upon Australia to cut her own supplies of meat consumption down. We had to do that because we had tremendous quantities of American troops based in Australia, and we became for a time the feeding center of those troops. Australia put together in a very large measure the foodstuffs, particularly the meat foodstuffs, which went forward to the American troops when they started their invasion from just north of Australia and gradually went on towards their success in Tokyo. And so we in Australia became rationed for foodstuffs just as they did in Great Britain, and as, of course, I know you did in America too."

Great Britain, Mr. Brodie pointed out, is still dependent upon overseas for its supply of foodstuffs, particularly its supply of meat and so, continues to purchase from Australia and New Zealand their total surplus of meat products.

"We have a contract with the United Kingdom which goes on for quite a long time yet, but we have certain reservations within that contract," Mr. Brodie declared. "We realize that sooner or later this system of trading between governments will end, that sooner or later the consumption demand for meats should equal the supply of meats available. And so we in Australia, quite frankly, do not want to find ourselves tied when that time comes, and do not want to find ourselves disadvantaged against countries which are situated outside this system of bulk purchase arrangement. So we want to hold some of these supplies for exploitation of what to us are foreign markets, so when this time comes, and we have to market our meats against world competition we will have some footing to do so.

"Now, for that reason, ladies and gentlemen, we have reserved from the sale with Great Britain a very, very moderate supply of meats which we hope to sell in other markets. Our present reservation is 2000 tons of all types of meat per annum. Now that in itself is a microscopic quantity compared with the great supply of meat which is eaten in this country. Quite frankly again, we want to sell those meats in the countries in which we can get dollars. Our country is a young country, it is an expanding country, it is about as big as the United States, it has a population less than the size of New York. We are a country of tremendous areas, a country of small secondary industrial development. We have to come to this country for things like heavy earth-moving machinery, for a great deal of our agricultural machinery, for most of our motor cars, and things of that description, and so we have an ad-

verse trade balance with the United States, and with the hard currency countries. We want, so far as we can, to sell this small reservation of our meats in the United States and in Canada, in these two particularly hard currency countries."

Being a producer himself, Mr. Brodie said he knew just what that meant; realized what effect it might have on the economy of our country.

"And so we say to you," Mr. Brodie emphasized, "if and when you will allow us to make moderate sales of meat in this country, we will do so with full realization of the possible effect it might have upon the American meat and the American lamb producer. And so we will not sell this meat of ours along ordinary commercial lines of trade, that is to say, we will not allow anyone in Australia to acquire it and to make a sale to someone in America just as you might sell any other commodity. If that were done there would be no saying what would happen to that meat in America, and where it might be marketed in America, and so it might have some disadvantageous effect upon the lamb producer and the beef producer of this country.

"So it is the Australian desire to have this meat sold by the authoritative body in Australia, the Australian Meat Board. The Australian Meat Board would be responsible for the selling of this meat. It will only market it in this country at a time in which it will not have an adverse effect upon the production level of the American industry. Now if that is handled properly, it can be done, I suggest, advantageously to yourselves. If you can just support your flow of meat, of your home meats, on to your market here at the time when you require some more, and can use your imported meats at that time, you will maintain amongst yourselves, and so on, a desire to have that particular form of commodity.

"We would see that our meats were marketed in this country at a time when

they would not have a depressing effect upon production of the American producer. Now that, gentlemen, is quite easy to handle, and quite easy to arrange. If we do not bring our meats here in your flush periods, we will not affect your markets. That is all that we desire to do. A small quantity of 2000 tons! And our New Zealand people will have a somewhat larger quantity. I think they will market about 5000 tons over the whole of America and over the whole of Canada.

"Again I say our desire will be to sell

that meat with no disadvantage to the American producer. You know if you have a time of short supply here, and the housewife will not take your meats, that in itself is a disadvantage to you.

"Let me tell you in all sincerity that that, and that only is the line on which we hope to enter this market."

After emphasizing the great respect Australia has for the people of America and for American customs, Mr. Brodie concluded: "So far as our traditional meat trade is concerned, it still will remain with

the British Empire. We know that outside England we have no sure market, and so we will do nothing which will jeopardize our rights and our hold upon that market, but with that reservation we do hope to come to some degree into this American market. . . . We Australians are essentially producers, and we look for the safeguarding of our own industry, and we respect the rights of every other section to safeguard its own particular industry. That is our approach to your problem."

California's 90th Convention

San Francisco, November 2-3, 1950

AN increase of over 200 members in the California Wool Growers Association during the past year to make the total enrollment in the association the greatest in its 90-year history was one of the significant statements made by President Joseph Russ, Jr., in his address at the opening of California's two-day convention in San Francisco on November 2nd. And probably that was one reason why it was "one of the largest attended gatherings in years."

President Russ also told of the formation of the first branch of the California Association by 50 students interested in sheep husbandry at the California State Polytechnic College. Another item of note in the State association affairs is the setting up of the association's Supply Department and the California Wool Growers Building as separate corporations.

Recognition of the excellent work of the officers was given in unanimous re-election of Mr. Russ, who resides at Ferndale, and Bryant R. Pearson of Williams as vice president. The association will also continue to have the valuable services of Secretary W. P. Wing.

An excellent line of speakers was included in the California program: President Howard Vaughn of the National Association; Fred A. Brodie, member of the Australian Meat Board; Professor Edwin C. Voorhies, Agricultural Economist of the University of California; Julius E. Nordby, Director, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho; Colonel E. N. Wentworth of Armour's Livestock Bureau; Douglas Allan, Chairman of the Board, Western States Meat Packers Association, and Dr. J. F. Wilson, Wool Economist at the University of California. Then for good measure, there were hosts of other notable representatives of allied interests present and taking part in the convention discussions.

The convention "came to a brilliant close" with a dinner dance at San Francisco's famous Palace Hotel.

The significant actions taken by the California Association are shown in the following condensation of their resolutions:

"Man of the Year" in California Livestock Circles



A. T. Spencer, Past President of the California Wool Growers Association and prominent breeder of Romeldale sheep at Winters, California, was designated by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce as "Man of the Year" in California livestock circles. He is shown here (left) receiving the silver tray from President Paul Bissinger of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the famous arena of the Cow Palace at the crowded opening night of the Grand National Livestock Exposition, October 27, 1950.

GRAZING

Asked thorough investigation of all factors influencing the administration of grazing on public lands by State Chamber of Commerce and any other interested civic organization before endorsing the transfer of administration of those lands to any particular department.

Commended San Francisco and Ogden regional offices of U. S. Forest Service for expression of willingness to cooperate with newly organized California-Nevada Federal Sheep Graziers Association in determining reasons for heavy decreases in numbers of sheep grazing on ranges in California and California-Nevada State line forests, to the end that numbers may be maintained at a reasonable balance with capacity of range suited to sheep pasturage.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Commended California Fish and Game Commission for adopting farsighted policy for management of deer in California which, in addition to applying good animal husbandry to deer management, also recognizes other uses of public and private lands and the need to limit deer numbers; asked survey of deer population in each national forest and that of livestock for purpose of allocating numbers of deer and livestock to be grazed on each forest.

Commended livestock operators for cooperative action in carrying out range improvement and controlled burning practices.

Urged greater cooperation in brush control program; commended Bureau of Land Management for establishing policy permitting use of fire in management of public domain lands.

WOOL

Again endorsed wool promotion program of National Wool Growers Association, American Wool Council, and the Wool Bureau; asked that fee be raised from 10 to 25 cents per bag and that \$3,500 of money so raised be retained and turned over to California Joint Committee for wool promotion within that State.

Recommended that California Wool Grower publicize wool promotion work, particularly just prior to and during shearing season, to create support among growers for this program.

Commended wool buyers and handlers for splendid cooperation in wool promotion program.

Commended U. S. Department of Agriculture for its coring tests.

Asked for tariffs sufficiently high to encourage expansion of domestic sheep industry and give confidence that Government appreciates importance of industry in national economy.

Commended Under Secretary of Army Alexander for assurance that service men will be clothed in 100 percent wool so long as wool supplies are adequate for that purpose.

Endorsed purchase by the armed services of adequate supplies of raw wool as a strategic wool reserve as provided in Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Praised conduct of shearing schools and favored their continuation.

LAMB

Commended promotion work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and American Meat Institute; recommended continued unified support of growers.

Urged every grower to contribute 75 cents per double deck of lambs sold on the ranch, and to authorize their commission firms or agents to deduct and remit to the California Wool Growers Association, an equivalent amount for all lambs sold on the public market.

PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

B. W. Allred, Regional Range Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Ft. Worth, Texas, is the author of a new, comprehensive and easy-to-read book entitled "Practical Grassland Management." With a score of illustrations and charts and a wealth of information, it should be a valuable addition to any sheepman's library.

Copies may be obtained from the Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser, Cactus Hotel Building, San Angelo, Texas. Price, \$5.

Urged that regularly monthly meetings be held in metropolitan centers of California between representatives of various groups in the meat industry—producers, commission firms, wholesalers, retailers—for the purpose of discussing industry conditions and creating better understanding of common problems, including heavy lambs.

TRANSPORTATION

Urged that formal action be taken by the national livestock associations with the Interstate Commerce Commission to require railroads to reduce present livestock rates.

Reiterated support of policy that no reduction in railroad rates be made on fresh meats or packing house products westbound unless commensurate reductions in livestock rates westbound are made simultaneously.

DISEASE PREVENTION

Commended State Department of Agriculture for efficient work in controlling spread of sheep diseases.

Urged University of California, through its School of Veterinary Science, to expand sheep diseases research program.

Commended team work of the State Department of Agriculture and the University of California in controlling sheep diseases.

Urged more intensified research on stiff lamb disease and further study of caseous lymphadinitis.

Recommended close inspection for sheep scabies of sheep coming into the State and asked U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry to take steps to have States in which scabies occurs eradicate it.

PREDATORY CONTROL

Recommended investigation by Fish and Game Commission of depredations by bear in certain counties and the taking of necessary control steps.

Asked further use of coyote getters.

Urged legislation permitting control of predatory animals within national parks and monuments; asked cooperation of other State associations affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association in this effort.

Urged Colusa County to cooperate with Fish and Wildlife Service in predatory control work.

Commended Government agencies for predatory control efforts and requested further funds for that work.

LEGISLATION & GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Urged use of tariff rather than price supports to stabilize the price of wool at a level which will increase domestic production to normal level.

Opposed issuance of crop insurance on grain planted dry farming when only successful once in ten years.

Opposed Brannan Plan.

Favored State legislation prohibiting use of hot cargo and secondary boycott practices by labor unions.

Urged growers to take advantage of available private system of health insurance for their employees as a means of helping to stop move toward socialized medicine.

Opposed application of unemployment insurance at least at State level.

Should Livestock Numbers Be Increased?

THE Agricultural Bulletin of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce (November 6, 1950) includes this statement on livestock expansion as it was discussed at the 28th annual Agricultural Outlook Conference held recently in Washington, D.C.

"The participants in the conference raised several questions as to whether or not it would be wise to expand livestock. The consensus seemed to be that continued expansion would be a healthy thing in some situations, but others pointed out that the question of soon reaching the limit of feed supplies had first to be met before one could be too sure about how far we should go in stepping up meat production.

"With reference to the feed grain situation it was pointed out that with the number of livestock on hand we would eat into our present reserves, particularly of corn, to a considerable extent. Some doubt was expressed as to whether it would be practicable to increase the corn acreage by an amount necessary to take care of the expanded livestock requirements, replace our depleted reserve supplies and add a sufficient amount to the carryover to bring it to what was regarded as a safe level, namely 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn.

"On cattle some observers were of the opinion that the present upswing in the cycle would continue for another three or four years until a peak of 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 head would be reached. Others were a little skeptical of this continued expansion and seemed to feel that the trend might level off in the immediate future. One of the top officials in the U. S. D. A. said he believed that considering price prospects for farm commodities he thought the outlook for the livestock industry was as good as or better than for any other major commodity group and that he was optimistic about the industry. Skepticism was expressed over the possibility that livestock expansion, particularly in hogs, might take place at such a fast rate that prices would be depressed, at least temporarily."

Oregon's Fifty-Fifth

Portland, November 1-3, 1950

"WE'RE going to grow them with web feet over here in western Oregon," was the comment at the convention after two solid weeks of rain. This might be a thought for the sheepmen themselves, but the eastern operators reported they didn't think it necessary over in the dry areas of the eastern part of the State.

Regardless of storm conditions the convention attendance was greater than for a number of years. Delegates in attendance represented between 80 and 90 percent of the number of sheep in Oregon according to "old-timers."

The most surprising and optimistic development at the convention, to the writer, was the increased number of young men taking an active part in the convention activities. Many of the committees were "headed" by young men. They took the work of the convention seriously and all did an excellent job, backed by the advice and suggestions of the older leaders.

The convention sessions were highlighted by the excellent addresses of President Steiwer, the National's President Vaughn, Jerry Sotola of Armour and Company, the straight-forward report of Secretary Vic Johnson, and climaxed by a very clear and convincing talk on the need for Federal land legislation by F. R. Carpenter of Colorado.

The ladies were represented through the addresses and reports of Mrs. Peter Obiague, president of the Oregon Auxiliary and Mrs. Clell Lung, president of the National Auxiliary; both covered the main points of the ladies' activities in promoting the industry. Mrs. Floyd Fox of Silverton succeeded Mrs. Obiague as president of the Women's Auxiliary and Mrs. Clin-

ton Lewis, Pendleton, was elected vice president.

Other speakers on the program included Dorothy McCullough Lee, Mayor of Portland, who welcomed the delegates; John Carlin, who spoke on wool rates affecting wool growers, and F. E. Price reviewed the work of the Oregon Experiment Station and College.

The committee meeting getting the most attention was the one covering public grazing lands at which not only local condi-

tions were thoroughly discussed but much time was spent in clarifying the suggestions made by the "Stockmen's Grazing Committee" for an act covering administration of Federal grazing lands. As a result of this work and Mr. Carpenter's talk, the convention unanimously approved the suggestions made by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee.

The Oregon Association is again headed by W. H. "Bill" Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon, with Gerald Stanfield Malheur County,



Left to right, Oregon Association President W. H. Steiwer and Vice President Gerald E. Stanfield; National Association President Howard Vaughn; the "daddy of them all," T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, Washington, Honorary President of the National Wool Growers Association, and Oregon Secretary, Victor W. Johnson.



Some of the workers at the Oregon Convention, left to right: Mrs. Ira Staggs, Mrs. R. L. Clark; Mrs. Stewart Wilkins and Mrs. Victor W. Johnson.



Part of the group in session at the Oregon Convention . . . listening to the serious side of affairs.



Social gathering during off hours at the Oregon Convention.

as vice president, and Victor W. Johnson, Pendleton, as secretary.

Many contestants in the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest highlighted the last afternoon session of the convention by modeling the garments they had made. Miss Evelyn Rohler, The Dalles, was chosen to represent the Junior Division for Oregon at the National Contest to be held in Casper, Wyoming, December 7, 1950, with a lovely blue suit dress, and Miss Marilyn Nerbovig, Troutdale, was chosen in the Senior Division as Oregon's representative with another blue coat (see pictures Auxiliary section).

Again, as usual, entertainment was at its best with the able "four horsemen"—J. K. Fox, Walter A. Holt, Harold Russell and W. E. (Ernie) Williams—as the entertainment committee.

Thanks to President Steiwer and Secretary Johnson, plans are under way for the 87th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Portland, December 4-7, 1951. You won't want to miss and you can't fully appreciate the hospitality of the Oregon Wool Growers and the people of Portland until you've been there. Make your plans now.

Action taken by the Oregon convention is summarized as follows:

PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS

Went on record in favor of the "Suggestions for an Act to Govern Public Land Grazing" as prepared by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee of the Western States.

Urged immediate interpretation by the U.S.D.A. of the Granger law so that Forest Service Advisory Boards may be set up.

Agreed to exert every effort to have "grass" classified as an "agricultural crop" by the State legislature at its next session.

WOOL AND LAMB MARKETING

Recommended aggressive action by the National to secure a change of policy with respect to the tariff on wool and lambs.

Reaffirmed position taken last year on compulsory grading of meat; namely, favored adequate meat inspection and voluntary grading by the Government but opposed compulsory grading of meat by any agency—municipal, State or Federal.

Recommended 75-cents-per-car collection on both feeder and slaughter sheep and lambs at all levels and at all places where handled and that such collections be sent to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for advertising lamb and mutton by demonstration on a full-time basis.

Commended Oregon Sheep Breeders Association for annual Market Lamb Show and hoped for its successful continuation.

Recommended that present program of investigation of corral grading of fleeces at shearing time be continued.

Recommended that since black wool and fleeces with black fiber are discounted, sheep carrying this type of wool be separated and shorn last.

Recommended the establishment of a separate Wool Branch in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Commended Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, particularly Mr. Warner, for conduct of shearing schools and contests.

HIGH PRAISE FOR WOOL PROMOTION WORK

I'm enclosing Armour's check to cover our 1950 contribution for the American Wool Council.

I'm sorry this check is not larger than it is, for I know the Council needs money to carry on its splendid work, but it does represent payment on the basis agreed on several years ago.

Personally, it would please me greatly to see the check made out for \$10,000 or better because that would represent a volume of livestock which would be more favorable to satisfactory results for our company.

I wish to restate our beliefs: We at Armour's feel that the Wool Council has done and is doing a great job and our contribution is made with a great deal of satisfaction because we know it is aiding in furthering a good cause.

Garvey Haydon
Armour and Company

November 7, 1950

Commended the Auxiliary, American Wool Council and 4-H Clubs for work in promoting wool.

Thanked Mr. Paul Quimby of Halsey for donating purebred Suffolk ram and the sheepmen who participated in its sale and re-sale for Auxiliary funds.

LEGISLATION AND TRANSPORTATION

Thanked John H. Carlin, Public Utilities Commission, for splendid work on freight rate structures in the interest of wool growers; asked his continued interest.

Favored uniform rates on fresh meat, both eastbound and westbound, but asked that when rates on dressed meats are reduced comparable reductions be made on rates on live animals.

Insisted that railroads recognize the perishable qualities of sheep and lambs and make necessary improvements in facilities and equipment to provide service consistent with the nature and value of the commodity.

Favored balanced plan of reapportionment for State legislators; opposed daylight saving time; supported retention of the 6 percent tax limitation act.

SHEEP DISEASES

In view of outbreaks of scabies in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, recommended that Oregon Association Secretary and the Extension Livestock Specialist distribute to association membership information that will help in the recognition and treatment of sheep scabies.

Recommended all sheepmen interested in interstate shipments obtain copy of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association booklet "Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock" from R. A. Hendershott, Secretary, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, Trenton, New Jersey.

Asked that an extension veterinarian be appointed to specialize on correcting unusually heavy losses of lambs in some areas

of the State; that a committee be appointed to consult with the Dean and Director of Agriculture, Oregon State College, in securing such an individual.

Urged that continual watch be kept for the appearance of halogeton in Oregon.

Since health inspection service has been refused by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, urged that 1951 State legislature investigate that agency in order to insure proper health protection to Oregon's animal industry.

Urged disease and parasite control as an aid in obtaining the 37 percent increase in sheep numbers during the next ten years as has been recommended.

Urged further research work to help individual Oregon operators in reducing losses from sheep diseases.

PREDATOR CONTROL AND WILDLIFE

Requested State legislature and State Game Commission to increase annual allotment of State Game Commission funds for predatory animal control from present \$12,000 per year to not less than \$30,000 per year, increase to be taken from hunting license fees. (Contribution for this work from county courts and county livestock associations during current year amounted to \$83,000.)

Asked that equal representation be given local land owners and sportsmen during the investigation prior to any departure from normal procedure in wildlife management in any given area.

Recommended that State Predatory Animal Advisory Board with representatives from various agencies and organizations be formed, the Governor to appoint members of board on recommendations from organizations concerned; asked Oregon Association president to appoint committee to work on details of representation on, and duties of, the board.

Commended E. L. Peterson, director of State Department of Agriculture, for efforts to increase the State Department of Agriculture budget for predatory control.

Expressed appreciation to agencies and individuals contributing in efforts and funds to the predator program and urged its continuation.

Reaffirmed opposition to infringement of State rights and to proposed valley authorities.

Commended individuals, groups and organizations who have been improving ranges by reseeding and better management practices to increase their carrying capacity and to make possible expansion of livestock numbers; urged continuation and expansion range improvement program.

Expressed belief that the Government should provide favorable conditions under which any legitimate business can operate and that it "should not venture into controls on regulations and impair our freedom as an award for making such provision"; opposed any Federal grants that carry with them a surrender of private enterprise system.

Expressed condolence to the family of Senator Peter Zimmerman.

Thanked State Association officers and executive committee for excellent manner in which they have conducted association affairs during the past year.

Commended officers and members of Oregon Auxiliary for effective support of sheep industry and excellent educational program to increase demand for lamb and wool.

Thanked wool firms for their splendid cooperation and assistance in collecting dues through deductions made at the time of settlement with the consignors.

Thanked Western Wool Storage Company for convention badges.

Suggested president appoint a committee to carry out details of National Wool Growers Convention in Portland in 1951.

—J. M. Jones



From left to right, New Officers of the Washington Wool Growers Association, Milton Mercer of Prosser, President; Russell D. Brown of Vantage, First Vice President; and John M. McGregor of Hooper, Second Vice President.



At the Washington Convention: Immediate Past President, H. Stanley Coffin of Yakima (center) with, left to right, Honored Guest, W. H. Steiwer, Oregon Association President; Vice President Russell D. Brown, Secretary A. E. Lawson and President-elect, Milton Mercer.

The Fifty-Seventh for Washington

Yakima, November 9-11, 1950

THE Washington Wool Growers returned to their old stomping grounds at Yakima for their 57th Annual Convention, beginning November 10th. As is the usual report in the sheep industry, Washington numbers have decreased about the same as in the neighboring State of Oregon. However, it was evidenced everywhere that breeding ewes are in great demand, with feed conditions all over the State about the brightest in the industry's history.

For the first time in its fifty-seven years, the Washington Wool Growers Association now operates under a constitution and by-laws, which mainly represents the policies and principles they have followed for a long time. Convention sessions were well attended and presided over by President H. Stanley Coffin, who clearly reviewed the problems and the conditions of the wool growers of Washington. President Coffin, however, after unanimous re-nomination for the presidency declined and asked that he be relieved of the position for the coming year. Re-nominations were then made, and Mr. Milton Mercer, Prosser, was elected president; Russell Brown, Vantage, first vice president; John M. McGregor, Hooper, second vice president; with the veteran Secretary, A. E. Lawson, retaining his position.

Because of inclement weather, which has been the usual thing in the Northwest this fall, National Association President

Vaughn and Jerry Sotola of Armour & Company were delayed, but were able to make their appearance in the late after-



A Resolutions Committee takes time out for a picture at the Washington Convention.



Joe W. Hodgen, Adrian, entertains some guests with his fiddle during the relaxing hours of Washington Convention. With him are Mrs. Coon and Tommy Drumheller.

noon, and from all reports both addresses were worth waiting for. In addition, President Vaughn highlighted the convention with his pictures and talk covering his recent trip to the Royal Show in England and his visits on the European Continent this past summer.

Of great interest to the Washington producers was the data brought out by Henry Coffin, Yakima, showing the discriminatory freight rates particularly those eastbound on fresh meats, and also the rate discrimination which exists on the movement of wool from the Rocky Mountain States to the West Coast.

Practical problems of the industry were discussed by Dr. Van Hoosen of Washington State College on sheep diseases and the new treatments involved, and the report of the predatory animal work was given by John Finley of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The predatory animal problem in Washington apparently is concerned with bears, and it is one of the factors which causes the Washington people to avoid the use of national forest lands, along with the fact that the Forest Service has drastically reduced the use of forest ranges for grazing. In 1949 the number of sheep grazing on the national forests in Washington was only 22 percent of the number being grazed in the early '40's.

Weather is as important to Washington producers as it is to everyone else. They

have been using long-range weather forecasting to assist them in their sheep operations and have found it of great assistance.

As usual, the Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Wool Growers Association, who, by the way, have the honor of having the president of the National Auxiliary, Mrs. Clell Lung, did their usual fine job at their style review the first evening, at which time Miss Yuki Arase of Seattle, Washington, Senior Division, and Miss Jean Katherine Courson of Ellensburg, Junior Division, won the honor of representing Washington at the National Contest. (See the Auxiliary Section for pictures).

It was determined to hold the 58th Annual Convention again in Yakima, and it is expected that new hotel facilities will be available for this meeting.

Everyone seemed to be optimistic over the future of the industry.

Wool growers at the Washington convention went on record as follows:

Recommended that every encouragement be given to increase domestic lamb production to meet present demands rather than to depend on importation of lamb carcasses from foreign countries.

Commended Ladies Auxiliary for splendid work in promoting sale of lamb through Lamburger Booth and "Eat More Lamb" slogan as well as promotional program in wool.

Commended highly excellent work of National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Concurred with the expressed wish of the Commodity Credit Corporation to effect the purchase of foreign wool for the Army in the normal channels of trade with as little disruption of domestic markets as possible.

Since American wool today is actually the cheapest in the world, expressed belief that present prices are not out of line with general level of commodity prices.

Expressed very strongly hope that disastrous price ceiling policy of World War II would not be repeated in the sheep industry, which is only now beginning to recover from effects of low ceiling prices during a time of high production costs.

Commended wool promotion program of National Wool Growers Association, American Wool Council and Wool Bureau.

Resolved that the Executive Committee should continue its study of unfavorable freight rates on dressed meats between the Pacific Northwest and eastern points and requested aid of National Wool Growers Association in such study.

Expressed appreciation of predatory animal control work of Fish and Wildlife Service and of State Department of Game Hunters.

Commended Sverre N. Omdahl, director of Agriculture of Washington, for including in his budget \$40,000 for control work during the coming biennium.

Urged sheepmen to contact county commissioners in the summer of each year before county budgets are made for appropriations for control work under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Reiterated approval of the work of the Hoover Commission.

Expressed strong disapproval of the adoption of Columbia Valley Authority.

Appreciated work of officers of National Wool Growers Association.

Thanked all those participating in the convention.

-J. M. J.

Idaho's Fifty-Eighth

Pocatello, November 12-14, 1950

An air of excitement permeated the 58th annual convention of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, held at the Bannock Hotel, Pocatello, Idaho, on November 12-14, 1950. This excitement was generated by the activity of wool buyers. Everyone knew that the market was "hot," but no one knew for sure what the final figure and prices per pound were going to be. Almost every buyer of western wools from the West Coast to Boston was represented, and although not many clips were sold at the convention, prices offered ranged from

86 to 92 cents per pound for mixed clips.

This activity, however, did not stop the convention because President David Little, Vice President John Noh, and Secretary Mel Claar kept the show going with their fine program and pressure on the delegates. The three above officers were elected to serve for the coming year.

President Vaughn presented the work of the National Association, its activities and outlook. President Little covered the work of the Idaho Association. Freight rates on meat were discussed by E. F.

Forbes, President of the Western States Meat Packers Association; C. J. Olsen, Regional Forester of the Forest Service, spoke on cooperation and range management; and Chesley P. Seely, Chief of the Division of Range Management, outlined the administrative procedure in grazing districts. Harold G. Russell, President of the Portland Wool Trade Association, and representing the Western Wool Handlers, gave a very interesting history of the development of wool manufacture in the West and its importance to the sheepmen of this



The hard-working officers of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, left to right: M. C. Claar, Secretary; David Little of Emmett, President; and John Noh of Kimberly, Vice President.



Officers and Honored Guests at the Idaho Convention, left to right: Richard A. Egbert; President Vaughn of the National; President David Little of the Idaho Association; E. F. Forbes of the Western States Meat Packers; Harry Soulen and John Breckenridge, Past Presidents of Idaho, and Bill Smith.



Sisters-in-law Jessie Naylor and Jerry Little talk it over at Idaho's 58th Annual.

region.

Probably the highlight of the convention business activities was the Lamb Forum with former President John H. Breckenridge as the moderator, and the participants—M. J. Cook, Chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration; L. M. Pexton, General Manager, Denver Union Stock Yards; J. H. Spurlock of John Clay & Company; F. M. Taylor of Swift & Company; Seth T. Shaw for Safeway Stores; and Honorary President of the National Association, R. C. Rich, for the wool growers. The entire afternoon was spent discussing every phase of lamb marketing from the producer through to the consumer and was of great interest to one of the best crowds in attendance at the convention for many years. Idaho is blessed with many young men in the sheep industry who not only do a good job in their own business but who are taking over more and more of the leadership of the association, backed by the continued interest of the leaders of former years.

There was keen interest at the convention, as has been true in all conventions thus far, in the answer to "Where can we buy some breeding ewes?" The increased interest in the sheep business has been keenly felt by those who have attended all of the conventions in the Northwest, and it can be plainly seen if the sheepmen are given a fair opportunity, the industry will begin to build its numbers back as rapidly as possible.

Here again, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Idaho has devoted much time and energy to the promotion of the industry, evidenced particularly by the fine representation of young ladies in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest. The following three

winners were selected to compete in the national show in Casper: Joan Hopper, Caldwell in the Junior Division; Patricia Maughn, Preston, Original Design in the Junior Division; and Amelia McDougal, Pocatello, Senior Division. The Idaho ladies honored their National President and Secretary, Mrs. Lung and Mrs. Longmire, at a luncheon. At this time the State winners of the contest modeled their work in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" program.

The annual banquet was well attended and presided over by Toastmaster Reed C. Culp of Salt Lake.

The program of work for the Idaho Association during the coming twelve months was set up in a strong set of resolutions which are condensed as follows:

FOREST AND TAYLOR GRAZING

Asked that provisions of Granger Act be made effective without further delay.

Urged permittees to make use of National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals.

Commended Forest Service for efforts to improve ranges and urged Congress to make more funds available for range improvement; suggested that individual users not be hesitant in making reasonable improvements

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS DEMAND MORE LAMB PROMOTION

For a number of years efforts have been made by lamb producers to strengthen the work of lamb promotion. This, of course, means more finances, and efforts have been made by some State associations to increase the deduction per car from 75 cents to \$2.50; however, the Idaho producers feel that this has not been too successful and that even the \$2.50 per car is not enough. Therefore, by resolution, they asked that an assessment of 2 cents per head be made for this work. The following producers "put their money on the line" at a figure more nearly representing \$10 per car: John H. Breckenridge; Hammett Livestock Co. by Wilbur Wilson; E. A. Stolorow, and The Little Land & Livestock Co. by Andrew D. Little. It is encouraging to see the above growers take the interest in this matter that they have.

We would be glad to accept contributions from anyone who feels the need for such increased efforts in lamb promotion. This money goes to the National Live Stock and Meat Board to be used in special lamb promotion, after a 25-cent-per-car deduction is made for the general meat work of the Board.



Dr. E. F. Rinehart and W. L. (Bevo) Beers talk over sheep problems.

on their own allotments where benefits will result to them.

Urged Forest Service to be more diligent in protecting ranges against trespass.

Since Bureau of Land Management lacks sufficient funds to police ranges adequately, urged licensees to cooperate in reporting trespasses.

Recommended that Nicholson plan be made fully effective through increase in fees not to exceed 12 cents per animal unit month.

Urged Federal Government to provide sufficient funds to combat spread of Halogeton and goatweed.

Endorsed work of Joint Public Lands Committee of National Wool Growers Association and American National Live Stock Association in drafting "Suggestions for an Act" to protect grazing on public lands and urged that association members give due consideration and full support to proposed measure.

Thanked Armour and Company for educating influential eastern people in regard to western land problems.

WOOL

Insisted that if production of wool is to be maintained there must be an adequate tariff.

Stating that wool is just now beginning to reach a price position comparable with that held by other agricultural and industrial commodities for some time, declared that in event it becomes administration policy to set prices of wool, such prices should not be less than those paid for imported wools of similar type in the American market.

Commended Auxiliary for wool promotion work.

Commended University of Idaho Extension Service and U. S. Sheep Experiment Station for projects and research work on sheep industry problems; also thanked Sunbeam Corporation for assistance in shearing schools.

Announced that University of Idaho has funds available for the project of grading wools at shearing plant should anyone be interested in cooperating.

LAMB MARKET

Commended work of National Livestock Loss Prevention Board and urged cooperation of all association members, railroads and packers in program.

Urged more thorough inspection by State brand inspectors of sheep and lamb brands at local auction markets in line with checking done on cattle brands.

Asked association president to arrange

meeting with Mr. L. M. Pexton of Ogden Union Stock Yards for purpose of obtaining delivery of livestock at unloading docks within an hour of the time of arrival of the train carrying such stock at yard limits of Ogden railroad yards.

Recommended that Lamb Marketing Committee working with Mr. Cook, chief of the Packers and Stockyards Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, design a program that will "bring utmost competition into the lamb and sheep market" at Ogden.

Asked that growers ship lambs to terminal markets rather than sell at country points.

Asked National Association to continue study of equality in freight rates on dressed lamb and live lambs being shipped both east and west.

Thanked Armour and Company for lamb promotion and for creating better public feeling toward sheep industry.

Thanked C. W. Hickman, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry and E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman at the University of Idaho, for help and advice given to members as individuals and to the industry as a whole; also thanked Home Demonstration Department of University of Idaho and its leaders for work in promoting lamb.

Asked Idaho delegation to National Convention to give thought toward a program of dealing with importations of frozen lamb from Australia and New Zealand.

Directed National Convention delegation to work for program that will place lamb and beef—quality for quality—within the same grades.

Cited lamb promotion as the most important current problem. Suggested that part of money spent by American Wool Council could better be spent for lamb promotion; suggested that National Association secretary spend more of his time studying methods of collecting lamb promotion funds. Thanked National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Asked State officers to take these recommendations to National Convention along with that asking for a 2-cent-per-head assessment for lamb promotion.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

Commended State Board of Sheep Commissioners for articles on sheep diseases published in the Idaho Bulletin and asked for continuation of that service.

Recommended more extensive publication of rules and regulations pertaining to the control and treatment of infectious livestock diseases.

Urged more rigid enforcement of rules and regulations pertaining to the control and eradication of all contagious diseases.

Urged inspection of all livestock at public sale yards and the collection of a reasonable fee for such service.

Commended State Board of Sheep Commissioners for wise handling of recent unfortunate scab case.

Asked full cooperation of all growers with State Board of Sheep Commissioners for effective control of disease and infection in sheep.

Asked Executive Committee to investigate thoroughly legality of act consolidating State Predatory Animal Board and State Sheep Commission.

Thanked National Tax Committee for efforts to retain capital gains provision.

While appreciating tense international situation, asked Government to effect economies rather than provide for additional taxes to meet defense production, etc.

Commended University of Idaho and its officers for giving agricultural groups opportunity to discuss and review programs that are to be set up as policy of that institution.

To correct "muddled state of recorded sheep brands," urged all growers to check their brands; suggested to State Brand Board that brand first recorded be given priority in case of duplication.

Recommended continuation of \$100 cash reward for arrest and conviction of anyone stealing sheep, pelts or lambs.

Thanked Ram Sale Committee for its service.

TRANSPORTATION

Asked livestock schedules be so arranged as to insure arrival of lambs on morning markets; asked that lambs, being highly perishable product, be handled to avoid any unnecessary damage, shrinkage or loss in weight.

Requested Congress amend present Railway Labor Act to protect the public by giving it a voice in wage controversies under this act.

Asked for repeal of present schedule of excise taxes.

Requested that cars be thoroughly sanded; that all cars be kept in good repair.

Since carriers refuse to pay more than 50 percent of full actual damage to livestock killed or injured in transit, urged Congress to amend Section 20 (11) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to make carriers liable for court costs including a reasonable fee for suits in courts to recover the full actual loss.

Advocated continuation of present policy of having each shipper state amount of feed his stock should receive in transit.

Asked that railroads without further delay name all points in their tariffs at which public stockyards are located so that livestock shippers will not be required to pay loading or unloading charges at public yards not so posted.

In view of increased larger production and lower prices, suggested that yards adjust costs accordingly.

Expressed opinion that large transcontinental truck lines should bear their fair share of highway maintenance but opposed classification with them of small on-and-off the highway farm and livestock trucks.

Requested that wool moving west be given a rate equal with the rate on that moving east.

Also recommended that freight rates on livestock moving west for slaughter be reduced so that packers processing such livestock may be competitive with packers shipping fresh meat from the Middle West and East.

Recommended correction of maladjustment created by percentage method of increasing freight rates on livestock and its products, and requested restoration of competitive relationships to the basis of June 30, 1946, by means of a maximum increase basis in cents per hundred pounds.

Requested that association officers take necessary action to protest further freight rate increases on livestock and its products and to assist in correction of rates as outlined above.

Commended State and National officers for handling of freight rate matters particularly in securing lower feed-in-transit rates made effective by Union Pacific, August 10, 1950.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

While considering great advances made in predatory animal control, urged that every effort be made to stop reported increases in predators.

Asked for \$50,000 per biennium from State General Fund to supplement present funds available for predator and rodent control; recommended that State Association appoint a committee to meet with State legislators on this matter.

Commended work of State Fish and Game

Commission and requested their continued support of predator campaign.

Commended Fish and Wildlife Service for their cooperation and assistance in predator control.

Expressed importance of individual growers reporting predator losses.

Requested U. S. Forest Service to adopt policy of cooperation with Fish and Wildlife Service in predatory animal control.

Commended State Board of Sheep Commissioners for support of predatory program.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Asked for serious consideration by Federal officials on necessity of maintaining free enterprise in this country and to "review the grave problems of producers attempting to survive in the face of ever rising costs"; asked if further controls should be placed on industry they should be accompanied by like controls on costs of production.

Opposed Columbia Valley Authority and also the idea of a central bureau at Washington controlling all water resources of the State.

Praised U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and other land management bureaus and expressed feeling that results would be disastrous if such bureaus were replaced by C.V.A.

Expressed appreciation to all wool buying firms for cooperation in dues deductions program and urged those not making the deduction in the past to be on the alert to do so during the coming year.

Thanked growers for valuable contribution to support of industry organizations.

Paid tribute to work of David Little as president; commended work of officers of both State and National Associations in behalf of industry.

Thanked all those participating in the convention.

—J. M. Jones

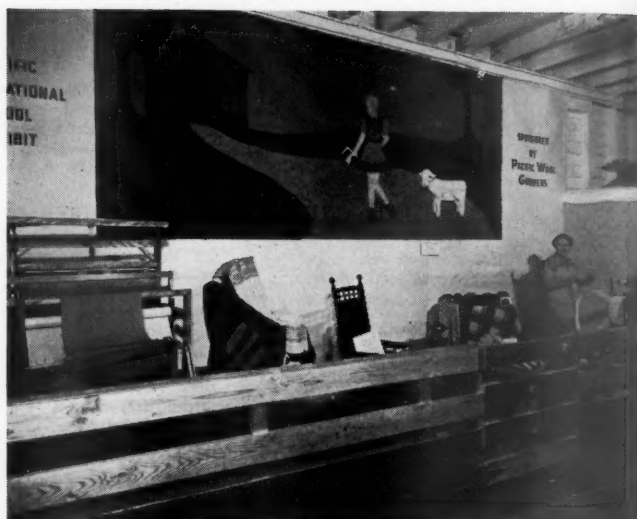
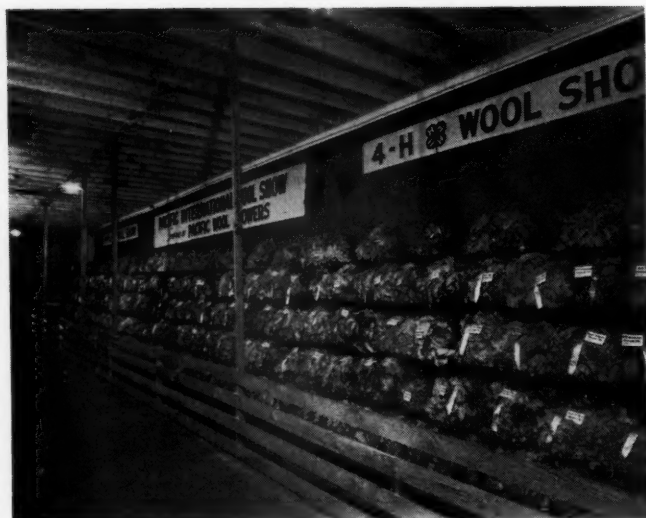
Standard Meat Text In Sixth Revision

"TEN Lessons on Meat"—a Meat Board publication—has been generally accepted for a number of years as a standard text on the subject of meat by high school and college instructors. This fundamental piece of literature, which has undoubtedly made millions of young men and women acquainted with meat, is currently in the process of its sixth revision. Facts are being brought up to the minute, in readiness for re-running the book in quantity to meet the customary high demand from schools and colleges.

Board literature has been in heavy demand during the past year, in many cases necessitating re-printing. The Board's annual cook book, "Meat Recipes with Menus," has been distributed to a half-million homemakers. Literature for the retail meat trade has proved especially popular, with many new men breaking into the retail meat field. Quantity cookery material has been requested by hotels and institutions. Charts and other teaching material have gone out to schools and colleges.

Distribution of all kinds of literature by the Board has in recent months gone on at the rate of 6,000 pieces per day.

Wool Show at Pacific International



Wool Show (left) and Unique Exhibit, (above) both sponsored by Pacific Wool Growers at the 1950 Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

A. J. Brown of Shaniko, Oregon, with a quarter blood fleece, won grand champion honors at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Wool Show. With 355 fleeces, this show, sponsored by the Pacific Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, was the largest in the United States, according to Bruce Arnold, superintendent of the show. Fleeces were entered from as far away as Harlekenden Farms, Windsor, Vermont, to New Mexico, from where J. B. Coates, of Roswell, sent in a fine wool fleece which was awarded reserve grand champion ribbon by Judge Herbert Bentley of Portland Woolen Mills; and from Alaska to California, where another blue ribbon entry, in the half blood class, came from Kate Maillard of Yorkville, California.

The show included an exhibit by Pacific Wool Growers, featuring a spinning wheel and a hand loom, in actual operation, before a large colorful background panel of "Mary and Her Lamb" of nursery rhyme fame. This panel was made entirely of pot-dyed carded wool.

Other class winners in the open show included Max Burkhart, Lebanon, Oregon, three-eighths blood fleece; J. W. Hacker, Powell Butte, Oregon, low quarter blood fleece; John Duerst, McMinnville, Oregon, braid fleece.

Another feature of the show was 4-H division, which was championed by a fine-wool fleece sent in by Johanne Wilson of Heppner, Oregon. Billy Case of Albany; Karen Nelson of Medford; and Patricia

Aherns of Turner (all in Oregon), won the 2nd, 3rd and 4th places, respectively, in the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary awards.

In the Future Farmers of America division, a beautiful fleece from Roger Pearson, of McMinnville, Oregon, won the championship.

Ogden Sheep Show

HIGHLIGHTS in the Sheep Section of the 1950 Ogden Livestock Show, held at Ogden, Utah, November 11 to 15, are as follows:

Columbias: Champion ram, champion ewe, and reserve champion ewe, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; reserve champion ram, Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

Suffolks: Champion ram, reserve champion ram, and reserve champion ewe, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California; champion ewe, Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah.

Rambouillets: Champion ram and reserve champion ram, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California; champion ewe, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; reserve champion ewe, Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

Hampshires: Champion ram, champion ewe, and reserve champion ewe, Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho; reserve champion ram, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

High Steppers at Grand National

THERE was a total number of 541 animals exhibited in the sheep show at the Grand National Livestock Exposition this year (San Francisco, October 27-November 5). Of this number, 317 were breeding animals, 149 fat and 75 commercial sheep. This total was slightly under last year's 571, but according to the management of the show, the quality of the animals exhibited this year made the sheep show most outstanding. Top awards were:

Columbias: Champion ram and ewe, E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon. Reserve champion ram and ewe, Campbell Ranch, Dixon, California.

Corriedales: All four champion awards, Wesley Wooden, Davis, California.

Hampshires: Champion ram and ewe, R. L. Buckman and E. E. Vassar of Dixon, California. Reserve champion ram and ewe, Godfrey Priddy and Son, Dixon, California.

Rambouillets: All four champion awards, C. L. Ornbaum, Yorkville, California.

Romeldales: All four champion awards, A. T. Spencer, Winters, California.

Shropshires: Champion ram and ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon.

Southdowns: All four champion awards, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

Suffolks: All four champion awards, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

In the fat section of the show the grand

champion lamb was a Southdown exhibited by Severa Wilford of Cotati, California, for which \$2.85 per pound was paid by Oliver's Restaurant, South San Francisco. The grand champion pen (Southdowns) including the reserve grand champion lamb, also shown by Mr. Wilford, brought \$1.25 per pound from Lucky Stores of Oakland. The reserve grand champion pen (crossbreds), also a Severa Wilford entry, was purchased by Safeway Stores at 70 cents per pound. The grand champion carload (crossbreds) was exhibited by students at the California Polytechnic College and sold at 39 cents per pound. Altogether, 142 fat lambs sold made an average of 30 cents per pound as compared with 21.9 cents last year on 98 head.

Columbia-Suffolk Ewe Sale

ONE of the interesting features of the Ogden Livestock Show was the 5th Annual Columbia-Suffolk Purebred Ewe Sale, held in the new sales arena at Ogden, Utah, on November 13.

Comments in the ring and in the bleachers indicated it was a very successful sale; prices paid substantiate these remarks. A total of 62 purebred Columbia ewes went through the ring for \$9,235, a \$148.95 per head average (Columbia average at last year's sale was \$63.55 per head). A total of 26 purebred Suffolk ewes brought a \$166.54 per head average, compared with \$77.55 per head in last year's sale.

The top-selling Columbia ewe at \$250 was consigned by Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah, and was purchased by Mark H. Crystal, Junction, Utah. In fact, Mr. Crystal was successful bidder on the seven top Columbia ewes of the show which preceded the sale. The two top-selling purebred Suffolk ewes at \$300 each were purchased by Rae Davidson, Saratoga, Wyoming. One of these was consigned by Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California. The other, consigned by Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah, was also champion ewe in the sheep show.

F. S. BOARD OF APPEALS IN ACTION

Edward G. Grest and John Goe, two members of the National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals, inspected the allotments of the Grand Mesa Stockgrowers Association the latter part of October. They were accompanied by three foresters and several stockmen on their tour of the range. This inspection followed an appeal for reconsideration of a proposed 50 percent cut.

Sagebrush Won't Stand Moisture

A Soil Conservation Service Release

DROWNING sagebrush by running waste irrigation water over the infested land is helping to increase land production on the Chester Price ranch near Montrose, Colorado.

The increased production comes from more and better grass, and in a few instances makes room for more irrigated pastures. One 62-acre irrigated pasture developed on former sage land carries 400 yearling ewes and bucks through the summer months each year.

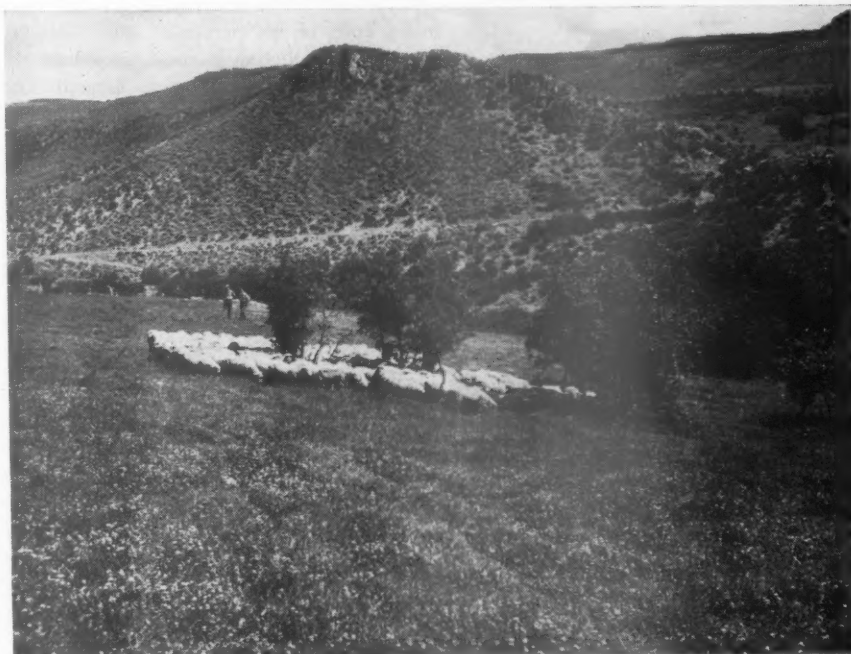
"Sagebrush won't take much moisture," says Price, who is a cooperator of the Cimarron Soil Conservation District. "You won't find the plant in the more humid areas."

fencing of the ranges, breaking them down into pastures of 90 to 640 acres. The smaller areas give the two brothers more control of their sheep and grass," Beach said.

With a lamb crop of 120 percent, Price sold 1,200 fat lambs last fall that averaged 91 pounds after four and a half months on grass. "Ten years ago the average was less than 80 pounds," Price reported.

Lambing on the Price ranch begins the first of April, about 10 days earlier than on most ranches in the area. The earlier lambs do better on the high summer ranges, he said.

Price divides his band of ewes into three flocks for breeding and lambing. All lambs



A small band of yearling ewes graze native grasses on range which once was covered by sagebrush on the Price ranch near Montrose. The Price brothers, Chester and Paul, killed the sage by frequent irrigations, using waste irrigation water.

At least twice each year, Price and his brother, Paul, divert the waste water over the sage land. While the water is drowning the sage roots, it provides enough moisture to give native grasses a boost to fight out subsequent infestations of the sage.

Sub-division of his spring, fall and winter ranges also has given Price a larger lamb crop and more weight per lamb during the past decade, according to Dearn B. Beach, Soil Conservation Service representative working with the district.

"His complete conservation plan includes

are on spring pasture by the first of June and a month later are ready for trucking to the high summer ranges. His summer range, all privately owned, is in altitude of 8,000 to 8,500 feet.

Returned to the ranch in mid-September for disposal of the lambs, the ewes are kept on fall and winter ranges until mid-February. During that time, they get hay and corn, "just to keep them growing and in good condition." The Price flock is made up of Hampshire and Columbia ewes and Suffolk bucks.

Texas Court or Congress May Decide Capital Gains Question

By STEPHEN H. HART, Attorney
National Live Stock Tax Committee

In this article Mr. Hart brings the controversy over the capital gains question as it applies to livestock up to date. Of particular and immediate interest to stockmen is the advice he gives on how to report income from the sales of animals from breeding herds until the matter is legally decided.

ON the 20th and 21st of November, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, sitting in Fort Worth, Texas, listened to arguments presented in the appeal of three cases from Texas District Courts involving the question as to whether a stockman is entitled to capital gains on the sale of animals culled regularly each year from his breeding herd. The cases on appeal are the *Birkbeck* and *Finch* cases which were decided in favor of the Government, and the *Bennett* case which was decided in favor of the taxpayer. The all-important question is whether or not the Fifth Circuit will decide the issue in favor of the taxpayer as did the Eighth Circuit in the now famous *Albright* case. If the Fifth Circuit should agree with the decision in the *Albright* case, this will clearly be a triumph for the stockman. If, however, the Fifth Circuit disagrees with the *Albright* case, then unless Congress intervenes, the matter will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the taxpayer will have to wait still longer before he knows where he stands as to this capital gains matter.

How to Report Income From Sales Of Breeding Animals

In the meantime, the question exists as to how a stockman should report income from the sales of animals from his breeding herd. In view of legislative and judicial developments, a taxpayer is certainly justified in reporting such income as capital gains. As to returns previously filed, if much money is involved, a stockman would probably do well to file claims for refund based on the *Albright* and subsequent decisions. However, in deciding how to file his returns and whether to file claims for refund, a stockman should take into consideration the fact that in all circuits except the *Albright* Circuit (which includes North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas), the Government will require him to litigate such claims in the event that the Fifth Circuit disagrees with the *Albright* Circuit and until such time thereafter as Congress

has legislated in favor of the taxpayer or the United States Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the taxpayer. A stockman should also consider the fact that when he files for refund, his tax returns for the year involved will be carefully scrutinized, and the Government may well take the occasion to be more technical and strict than it otherwise might. Thus, no hasty decision should be made in this matter until the taxpayer has discussed thoroughly the pros and cons of his particular case with advisers who should be well versed in the laws of income taxation in general, and livestock taxation in particular.

The statute of limitations on claims for refund is three years from the date of filing of the return, or two years from the date of paying tax, whichever is later. Accordingly, claims for refunds by most taxpayers who are on a calendar year basis are barred for the year 1946 and prior years. Their claims, however, for the year 1947 will not be barred until March 15, 1951, and claims for the year 1948, not until March 15, 1952 and so on.

History of Appeals to Fifth Circuit

Briefly, here is the background of the appeals to the Fifth Circuit. The *Albright* case, decided in March of 1949, held that the Internal Revenue Bureau Regulation, I.T. 3712, which told the stockman what his rights to capital gains were under Section 117(j), was invalid in so far as it limited those rights to income received from only those sales which decreased the size of the breeding herd. In substance, the *Albright* case held that profits on sales of animals from the breeding herd, whether or not such sales decreased the size of the breeding herd, were entitled to capital gains treatment. Thus, a stockman under that decision would be entitled to claim capital gains on the income from the sales of any breeding herd animals, including sales of such animals made regularly each year to maintain the size of the breeding herd. The Commissioner has refused to acquiesce in the *Albright* decision, however, and has continued to litigate the

question in circuits other than the *Albright* (Eighth) Circuit.

The *Birbeck* and *Finch* cases are the first cases on this issue which have been decided in favor of the Government. There have been seven other cases decided, all of which held in favor of the taxpayer. Despite this fact, however, the Treasury Department, during the last session of Congress, recommended to both Houses that a provision be included in the 1950 Revenue Act whereby the stockman would be prohibited from claiming capital gains on the sale of breeding herd animals culled regularly each year. The National Live Stock Tax Committee, (which represents the great majority of the livestock associations in this country in tax matters) working with other farm organizations fought the Treasury's proposal in Washington and country-wide, and the Treasury was turned down by the House and Senate Committees. On the floor of the Senate, moreover, an amendment was adopted which specifically recognized capital gains on culls, but this amendment was limited to cattle only. Since such a law would have been a discrimination in favor of cattlemen as against those who raise sheep, goats, horses, etc. and since under its rules the Conference Committee between the House and the Senate did not have jurisdiction to enlarge the amendment to refer to livestock generally, the Conference Committee struck the amendment. In its report it stated that it believed legislation on the matter was desirable, that such legislation should not deal with cattle alone to the exclusion of other livestock, and that it was the hope of the Committee that pending study and legislation the Treasury would follow the decision in the *Albright* case.

The above mentioned report by the Conference Committee was a real step forward and the National Live Stock Tax Committee representatives hope that Congress will enact capital gains legislation favorable to stockmen in the relatively near future, particularly in the event that the Treasury Department continues to refuse to acquiesce in the *Albright* case. Repre-

representatives of the National Live Stock Tax Committee have been in contact with the Treasury Department and the Bureau in an effort to persuade the Government to acquiesce in the Albright case. To date, the Treasury Department has refused, probably because it hopes to win the appeal of the Texas cases to the Fifth Circuit. Thus the significance of the outcome of the appeal of those cases is readily apparent. If the Fifth Circuit decides in favor of the taxpayer, there is probably a good chance that the Treasury Department will abandon its opposition and acquiesce in the decision of the Albright case.

Yakima Sheep Company Awarded \$14,000

FEDERAL Judge Sam M. Driver awarded the Yakima Sheep Company of Yakima, Washington, \$14,000 in its suit against the Government. The suit involved the company's land in the East Selah (Washington) district which the Government used for its firing center.

Judge Driver allowed \$2,000 to cover rental for the property. The other \$12,000 is for damages suffered when the Army ejected the company from its property in the spring of 1949. The court found the eviction unlawful.

The company had asked \$57,251 and testified to damage to its sheep as a result of the Army's action.

Judge Driver found that the Army had no valid lease during the period in question, from the fall of 1948 until the property was condemned for use of the Army in the summer of 1949.

Arthur B. Bohoskey, president, and Woodward Bohoskey, secretary-treasurer, testified to losses the sheep company suffered in the 1949 season because the Army ejected their sheep and sheepherders from range lands in East Selah. The lands form part of the Yakima artillery range.

Off in 1949

The company was ordered off its property in April, 1949, when firing was to begin, the officers testified. Arthur Bohoskey stated that Col. George Burgess told him he would follow orders to begin firing exercises even if he knew sheep and sheepherders might be killed.

In 1949 only 31 percent of the lambs were sold as fat lambs because the choicest range was not available during the critical period for the development of lambs, the president testified. He said the company ordinarily sells from 80 to 85 percent of

its lambs as fat lambs.

Depriving the lambs of "nature's feed" on the firing center range reduced the average weight of fat lambs to 88 pounds in 1949, in contrast to a normal weight of 95 to 100 pounds, he asserted.

Bands Mixed Up

From the witness stand, Arthur Bohoskey accused the Army of disarming a sheepherder, driving a band of sheep down Selah Canyon and causing two bands of

sheep to become mixed up so that young lambs lost their mothers.

The firing center lands had been saved for use during the critical weeks of lamb development, he told the court.

To replace East Selah range, the company rented a small acreage for some sheep and trucked others to its feed lot at Lyle, the officers testified. They said the expenses of rental, transportation and feed were direct results of their ejection from the firing center.—*California Wool Grower*

Wool Bureau Expands Program . . . Elects F. E. Ackerman

THE Wool Bureau, Inc., internationally sponsored organization for maintaining and increasing the use of wool in apparel, November 21st, adopted a widely expanded program of research, education and advertising for 1951-52, and elected F. Eugene Ackerman, well-known textile consultant, as its president. Mr. Ackerman has been acting in a consulting capacity as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bureau since its organization in 1949.

Reginald G. Lund, chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, and a director of The Wool Bureau, was elected chairman of the Executive Committee to succeed Mr. Ackerman. J. Byron Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and vice president of the American Wool Council, was elected to the Executive Committee.

Represent British, American Wool Interests

The Wool Bureau is an amalgamation of the International Wool Secretariat, representing the wool growers of the British Dominions, and the American Wool Council, representing American wool growing, wool trade and wool textile interests.

Mr. Ackerman, who will take office on December 1, it was announced, will hereafter devote himself entirely to administering the enlarged program of the Bureau. One phase of this program contemplates the establishment of a branch office devoted to operations in the Western Coastal and Mountain States.

Another phase of the enlarged program is the closer integration of the operations of the European offices of the International Wool Secretariat in London, Paris, Milan, Brussels, Amsterdam, Zurich, and the Scandinavian countries with The Wool Bureau. Mr. Ackerman will leave next April for an extended survey of these offices in an effort to correlate all of the



**F. E. Ackerman, New President of the
Wool Bureau, Inc.**

scientific, utility and fashion information with respect to wool that is of interest and value to the wool trades, the fashion industries, and the public of the United States.

Plans Announced After Board Meeting

The plans of the Bureau were announced following a meeting of the Board of Directors of which Harry J. Devereaux, of Rapid City, South Dakota, is chairman. Directors present included Reginald G. Lund, chairman, International Wool Secretariat, with headquarters in London; Leslie F. Hartley, member of the International Wool Secretariat; J. Byron Wilson; and Earl Newsom of the public relations firm of Earl Newsom and Company, who resigned as director. His successor will be named at the next meeting of The Wool Bureau in June, 1951—*Wool Bureau Release*

QUIZ FOR DECEMBER . . .

"What factor or factors, in your opinion, would encourage expansion in the sheep industry?"

THE sheep industry has been greatly encouraged during the past year. I think the factors that have helped to do this are: higher wool prices, expected strong demand for wool next year, higher ewe and lamb prices, absence of coyotes, crop failures in some dry land farming areas, and the fact that much of the range has been pastured with cattle during the past five years and is becoming weedy. These weedy pastures make excellent sheep range.

As long as these present conditions continue I feel sure the sheep industry will keep expanding, despite the shortage of labor.

*Leo Pfister
Node, Wyoming*

HIGH prices for wool and lambs and cattle prices to come down.

*John W. Densley
Richland, Oregon*

MY answer to this question pertains to the sheep industry in California as I see it.

One of the more serious problems is the reduction in numbers of sheep that the Forest Service has allowed to graze on Government-owned properties. This has been a very controversial issue between the sheepmen and the Forest Service. A committee has been formed consisting of California and western Nevada sheepmen which hopes to work with the Forest Service and find a solution to the problem. If this committee is successful, it will mean a considerable increase in the number of sheep allowed to graze in areas now restricted.

During World War II, thousands of acres of land formerly winter range for sheep was plowed up and planted to small grain crops. This is marginal land and when the prices of grain crops go down, this land will be turned back to pasture. This should increase the number of sheep somewhat.

Another factor which would aid the increase in the sheep industry would be for the rain cycle to change from dry to wet. The lack of rain has greatly cut down the carrying capacity of our ranges in the last few years. More rainfall would mean more feed, and more feed naturally means an increase of sheep on the range.

These are the main factors, as I see them, which would encourage the expansion of the sheep industry.

*Calvin Anderson
Birds Landing, California*

A favorable price relationship with cattle would encourage some expansion. Most operations in this part of the country grossed between 84 and 88 cents per pound for wool this year. The demand for ewe lambs this fall showed that more were becoming interested in the sheep business.

*Francis Cadwell
Ridge, Montana*

FIRST, in our section of the State a just, realistic, consistent and sensible system on the part of the Forest Service is the most pressing long range problem. We would like to see congressional action to extend to us same recourse to law now enjoyed by murderers, thieves, and other miscreants. We are waiting (none too patiently) for another Ed Taylor. Second, a consistent "go to it" or "go to hell" attitude on the part of the Government as a whole has not been helpful.

A miraculous solution to the herder problem (and ranch help in general) and a lot harder work by ourselves in selling our products must go along with the aforesaid. Perhaps we must await another Solomon but we hope not.

*John T. Noonan
Kremmling, Colorado*

DUE to the increasing value of wool and the shortage of lambs raised, the present demand for breeding ewes will increase the expansion of the sheep industry.

The continuance of this increase must be aided by the cooperation of the Government in the use of public lands that are lying idle. Need for the expansion of sheep numbers would not have arisen if the Government had carried out this policy before, instead of decreasing the use of public lands for sheep grazing.

Also, to protect this increase, newcomers who wish to start in the sheep business should consult sheepmen experienced in the purchasing, managing and operating costs of their particular area. By doing this the price of breeding stock will remain on a marginal basis. Sheep business

is a skilled profession. It requires skilled labor. If the determination for this skill is not there or cannot be hired, newcomers should not start in the sheep business.

*Paul Lauzier
Yakima, Washington*

I think the greatest need in the expansion of the sheep industry is for our Government to stop encouraging the wheat speculators to plow up our winter range areas; also not to support feed grain prices at so high a figure that we cannot afford to purchase it. With our boys drafted to the Army, and our labor called to defense jobs by higher wages, we can scarcely be in a position to expand.

*D. F. Lange
Palouse, Washington*

OUR section needs assurance that labor will be adequate, and that there will be no interference with national forest and Taylor Act preferences. Until now there hasn't been too much curtailment of numbers permitted, but a new survey is being made, so we don't know what to expect.

When we read what has been going on in other areas, we feel reluctant to expand, feeling that the future is too uncertain. If that element of fear could be removed, I am sure the allotments would be filled. At present most growers have some room on their allotments.

I don't know whether the Fish and Wildlife Service has let down or not, but from the looks of things the coyote is on the increase in this area. Until this fall we seldom heard them at night, but now they definitely seem to be on the increase.

To sum up, we need labor, assurance that our preferences will be allowed to remain constant, and a continued diligent effort to control predators, including bear.

*W. H. Elkington
Idaho Falls, Idaho*

ONE reason for the decline in sheep numbers was the low Government ceiling on wool during World War II. More lambs were slaughtered during that period as lambs were more profitable than wool and we had to sell them to meet expenses. Labor costs increased and many sheepmen turned to cattle.

If the present prices of wool and lambs continue, they will encourage expansion of the sheep business, especially if there is no threat of a rollback of prices by the Government.

*Bruce Pheasant
Buffalo, Wyoming*

With MoorMan's you can "MINERALIZE" 10 EWES for *Only* 1¢ a Day!

ALL THE MINERALS YOUR EWES NEED...

for a bumper 1951 lamb crop!



Sheepmen know that when ewes are carrying and nursing lambs they need a correct combination of both base and trace minerals *more than at any other time*. That's why so many thousands now feed MoorMan's *complete* Minerals for Range Sheep.

This famous mineral supplement is ideal for pregnant and nursing ewes because it contains 13 *mineral ingredients*, all balanced in the correct proportion needed to:

1. Make and keep ewes thrifty.
2. Help produce strong, rugged lambs.
3. Reduce breeding, pregnancy and lambing troubles to a minimum.
4. Give a strong, rich milk flow.

Special Minerals for Alkali Areas. MoorMan's Special Range Minerals is designed for animals in alkali areas which get an abundance of salts or alkali salts in water or forage. Enriched with vegetable protein for palatability. Contains less salt. Preferred by ranchers in alkali areas where the animal's natural desire for essential minerals is often killed.

5. Help get maximum feeding value out of all feed—even short winter range.

And, because MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep contains no "filler," it goes farther—it is so highly concentrated you can actually feed 10 ewes all they need for only about 1¢ a day.

MoorMan's comes in 3 forms for your easy feeding—handy-to-handle 50-lb. blocks... granular that "stays put"... and convenient 5-lb. blockettes. Available in carload or smaller amount; special guaranteed prices quoted on contracts for 50, 100, 500 or 1000 ton lots —1 year to complete contract. Ask your MoorMan Man for complete information, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. KI-12 Quincy, Ill.

MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)



Makers of Protein and Mineral Concentrates Farmers and Ranchers Need, But Cannot Raise or Process on Farm or Ranch

A Tight Wool Situation

As we go to press, November 28th, the wool market has tightened up with the ominous outlook in Korea and the news that the Dominion governments have turned down our Government's request to have certain quantities of wool set aside for purchase by us at prevailing auction prices. This means that we must compete in open auctions for any wool desired to clothe our Armed Services. There is an unofficial report also that wool is being sold so rapidly abroad that most of it will be out of the way early in the new year. Wool is indeed a valuable commodity at this time.

WOOL buyers have been out again in full force, apparently trying to contract as much of the 1951 clip as possible or at least what remains of it. Apparently these contracting spurts are tied in very closely to the war picture. With a more

hopeful outlook at present, (November 24th) as one dealer expressed it, "contracting is slowing up again."

IDAHO

Wool trading, or talks about it, almost disrupted the Idaho convention. One clip each was signed up at that time at 92, 90, 87, 86 and 85 cents. Since the convention two more clips are reported contracted at 90 cents both in the western part of the State, also one at 87 cents. In eastern Idaho five to seven clips were reported signed at 85 cents. A 93-cent contract is also reported in Idaho.

And the feeling is that there are more sales in that State but they have not been confirmed. Offers are known to be out on many clips. Most of the Idaho clips signed up are mixed, running about 60 percent half-blood, 20 percent fine and 20 percent three-eighths.

MONTANA

In the four days from November 14th to 17th some 53,700 fleeces in various

parts of the State were contracted at \$1 a pound. One clip of 17,000 fleeces was taken on a clean basis at \$2.25 a pound. On the 24th more sales were reported, one of 4,000 fleeces at \$1.03 per grease pound.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A dollar a pound was being offered freely for South Dakota wools but no sales were made, according to information received at the National Association office.

WYOMING

From Wyoming we have the following report of contracts around Casper: 4000 fleeces at 76 cents; 500 fleeces at 74 cents; 1,500 fleeces at 78 cents. There are offers of 85 cents for Buffalo wool but no takers; also some offers of 80 cents for good quality wools at Casper but no takers.

WASHINGTON

Two clips, one of approximately 4,500 fleeces and the other of 3600 fleeces have been sold to the Pendleton Woolen Mills at \$2 per pound scoured, which is held to be equivalent to 85 cents per pound in the grease, based on 58 percent shrink. On October 31st a contract was made at 75 cents per pound covering about 5000 fleeces.

OREGON

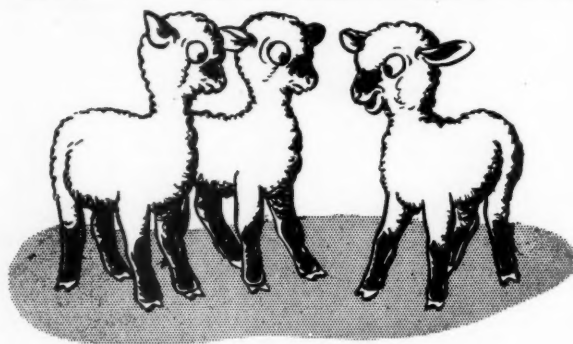
Around 75 to 80 cents was being offered freely in Oregon on 1951 wools. Reports coming from the Lakeview section indicate that contracts were being signed there in a range of 80 to 85 cents; one clip at 90 cents. There has been no recent contracting in the Heppner, Pendleton, Malheur sections.

NEVADA

From Nevada come reports of actual contracts at 75 cents to 86 cents and rumors of 90 cents.

CALIFORNIA

Very little 12 months' wool of the 1951 California clip remains in growers' hands according to recent reports and several of the remaining lots were reported as contracted early in November at \$1 a pound. Last spring wool of this type was sold at 65 cents. From 78 to 80 cents was reported paid for some fine wool in the Imperial Valley.



... And Speaking of Wool Bags ...

MENTE Bags

are

Strong, Fullweight, Always Dependable

For Latest Quotations, Write, Wire or Phone

Dept. NW

MENTE & Co., INC.

ISAAC T. RHEA, Pres.

SAVANNAH • NEW ORLEANS • HOUSTON

TEXTILE BAG SPECIALISTS SINCE 1885

NEW MEXICO

The highest price ever paid for New Mexico wools, \$1.01½ cents, was recently reported as the contract figure on 3,500 fleeces at Roswell, New Mexico. A number of growers were said to be holding for \$1 net to them in that State.

TEXAS

In Texas 8 months' clips were being contracted at 85 to 90 cents with growers holding for 95, and 12 months' at 96 to \$1.03 cents, mostly at \$1. Some spot 12 months' wools were reported sold at \$1.02.

COLORADO

In Colorado some Western Slope wools were reported contracted at 90 cents, mostly fine and half blood.

UTAH

There has been considerable contracting in Utah during the past three weeks and the high figure is 90 cents a pound, several clips having been contracted at that figure the week of Thanksgiving. Most of the Utah wools contracted are original bag fine wool.

Even with these prices there is some question whether the current domestic market is comparable to foreign wools of similar grade, even taking into consideration better packaging of those wools.

From a recent report of Australian sales the following table of comparisons is set up. On the Australian wools, the increases between 1949 and 1950 prices, range from 143 to 176 percent. Such an increase, of course, is not even approached in our country. The contract figure of \$1.05 on a California clip of exceptional quality is only 40 percent higher than the 75 cents it was sold for last year and another clip of good quality that brought 65 cents a year ago is now contracted for \$1.00, the increase being 54 percent.

AUSTRALIAN SALE COMPARISONS

Same Clips 1949-1950

Quality	Yield	1949	1950	% Increase
AAAW 60/64's	60%	.65	1.68	158
AAE 60/64's	56%	.56	1.40	150
AAN 64/60's	55%	.54	1.31	143
BBH 60/58's	57%	.46	1.18	156
AH 60's	56%	.41	1.13	176

High Australian Sale

We very recently heard of one sale of Merino lambs' wool in Australia at 300

pence or \$2.80 per grease pound. Its spinning count was estimated at between 64's-74's. That, of course, was an exceptional sale, but in general the prices paid at foreign markets are referred to as "staggering" and "spectacular."

"Golden Fleece"

Wool is proving itself to be the "Golden Fleece" in actual fact. So valuable has it become in South Africa—and perhaps elsewhere—that the industry is menaced by large-scale thefts of sheep. "Mounted Basuto raiders," according to the I.W.S. News Service, "for instance, are swooping over the Drakensberg mountains into East

Griqualand and Natal and are stealing hundreds of sheep every week. So serious is the situation that in the Matatiele area farmers are asking for aircraft to help them spot flocks being moved over the mountains. A number of natives have already been arrested, convicted and jailed, but this has not been a deterrent. Day and night mounted patrols, supplemented by dogs, are being maintained. Sometimes raiders use lorries, but generally they round up the sheep at night and drive them over the mountains. With flocks as scattered as they are, it is not difficult to round up 20 or more sheep in a short time in the darkness."

World Wool Records Crash in Australia

WORLD wool records have been made and broken in quick succession this month at Australian wool sales under spirited competition from American, Continental, British and local interests. Russia and Japan have given some strong support.

Honor of the all-time highs for both Merino fleece and lambs' wools goes to one of Victoria's oldest flocks which belongs to the Estate of Mr. James Russell of Barunah Plains in the Western District. Greasy Merino wool from this estate brought A£1/4/2—nearly three dollars—a pound at Geelong on November 17, just two days after its offering had set a new lambs' wool record of A£1/9/4 a pound (nearly \$3.25). The 1946 world record for Merino wool was about 50 cents a pound.

A new record price of 18/—about two dollars—a pound of greasy comeback wool was also set at the same Geelong sale for nine bales from Shelford, which is also in the Western District. In Queensland, a record of A£1/1/4—about \$2.25—was set for 35 pounds of scoured wools. General values at this auction were affected by discoloration and grass seeds.

These values have been reflected in record prices for Australian stock and land. Highest offer ever made was at Perth, West Australia, for a stud Merino ram bred by Mr. Murray Thomas—South Australian breeder—which was sold for 1550 guineas—nearly \$3600—by auction.

In Southern New South Wales, £A365,000—\$820,000—was paid for one of Australia's best stud sheep properties.

Wool provides more than one third of the Commonwealth's gross returns from rural industries. It is estimated that the industry will contribute £A257,000,000

Pendleton

MEN'S SHIRTS

WOMEN'S SPORTSWEAR

LOUNGING ROBES

BED BLANKETS

RANCHWEAR

"Always Virgin Wool"

At Your Dealers

Pendleton Woolen Mills

PORTLAND 4, OREGON

ATTENTION

Sell Your

HIDES AND WOOL

SHEEP PELTS

to the

**IDAHO HIDE AND
TALLOW CO.**

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Highest Market Prices and a
Square Deal Always

P. O. Box 757

Phone 314

1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW RODEO AND HORSE SHOW

THE WEST'S MOST USEFUL LIVESTOCK EVENT

January 12 through 20, 1951

NATIONAL WESTERN WOOL SHOW

Official Wool Exhibit of the National Wool Growers Association

SHEEP SHOW

Rambouillet, Hampshire, Corriedale, Southdown, Suffolk, Columbia
Carloads and Truckloads Fat Lambs

The National Western Stock Show sponsored the first Collegiate Wool Judging Contest held in the United States and has now held three very successful contests. In 1950 seven teams of three boys each competed in this interesting event.

For Information Write: JOHN T. CAINE III, Stockyard Station, Denver 16, Colo.

(\$575,680,000) out of a total gross rural production of £A720,000,000 (\$1,612,800,000) in the present financial year.

The other side of the Australian sheep picture this month is not so happy because wool growers, with plenty of money in their pockets, are strongly opposed to Government proposals to direct spending of wool funds as a buffer against inflation.

The fight against the proposed levy of 20 percent on wool growers' incomes is still on. The Victorian Wool and Wheat Growers' Association has requested the Australian Meat Producers' Federation to ask the Commonwealth Government to delete the proposed levy from its budget.

The Federal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. McEwen, is under strong fire for his proposal to withdraw some wool from auction and offer it to America at a separate price for defense purposes. While Australian wool growers are strongly behind America's defense program, they fear the introduction of any measure which would defeat the public auction method of selling their wool.

Growers and politicians are also divided sharply on the suggestion that an American market for Australian meat should be developed through the Australian Meat Board. Growers fear that the Board will receive an unfair proportion of profits from such a venture. The matter is still being debated and a decision is not expected before next month.

The 15-year meat agreement between Australia and Great Britain is in its final stages of consideration. Great Britain wants to continue bulk purchases and the Australian Meat Board favors a long-term contract.

Despite all their industrial worries Australian wool growers still get a big laugh from a British columnist's recent reports to his home country about them. He said that sheep owners were building cinemas on their farms and flying in the latest American and British films to entertain their shearers. He said that many shearers who could neither read nor write, were earning £A60 to £70 — \$125 to \$150 — a week plus their rations. He added that wool growers' wives drove gleaming American automobiles to besiege department stores on buying orgies. The columnist says he got his information from an out-back hotel. Australians think that some rural wit has "pulled the Englishman's leg" badly.—Colin Webb, November 23, 1950.

NATIONAL WESTERN PREMIUM LIST AVAILABLE

Premium list of the 45th Annual Western Stock Show which is coming up at the Union Stockyards, Denver, Colorado, January 12 to 20, 1951, is being distributed.

Premiums ranging from \$12 down to \$4 are being offered in the various classes for Hampshire and Corriedale breeding sheep. For Rambouillets, Southdowns, Suffolks and Columbias the awards run from \$10 down to \$4. Additional premiums will also be given by the American Hampshire Sheep Association, the American Corriedale Association and the American Suffolk Sheep Society. Prize money is also offered in the open class for fat wethers. All entries of individual animals must be in the hands of General Manager, John T. Caine, III not later than December 1, 1950, except in the case of horses.

Australian Corriedale Breeder Visits U. S.



Oliver G. Guthrie

"WE in Australia think wool prices are dangerously high for our economy," said Mr. Oliver G. Guthrie, nephew of Senator G. F. Guthrie, owner of the famous Corriedale stud in Victoria, Australia. The younger Mr. Guthrie was a recent visitor at the National Association office in Salt Lake City.

"The big demand for wool shows that world requirements are far more than production," Mr. Guthrie further stated. "I think that America could easily double her production without affecting anybody adversely."

As an example of what he meant by "high prices," Mr. Guthrie said that recently 300 pence (\$2.80) was paid per grease pound for Merino lambs' wool with a spinning count probably between 64's and 74's.

"While that, of course, is wool of exceptional quality," Mr. Guthrie declared, "very little wool is selling under \$1 per pound in the grease. During World War II the appraisalment value was 16 pence per pound. I do not believe that American producers are getting world prices for their wool. One reason for that, of course, is it takes less time to put Australian wool into process after it is sold. The buyer practically buys it with his eyes shut as the wool is sorted as it comes from the sheep's back—which is by far the easiest way to sort wool.

"Wool classers in Australia are very efficient. For example, during World War II there were 2000 different grades of wool in the appraisalment system and on each grade there was a set price. So you can see just how capable a classer had to be."

Mr. Guthrie recognized the problems American producers have in attempting to

sort their wool at shearing time. In Australia every station (ranch) has its shearing plant which is fully equipped to handle such work. For an individual sheepman here to do this sorting would entail extra cost which probably would not be realized in the sale of his wool, in Mr. Guthrie's opinion because such sorting was not on a nationwide basis.

He considered the Australian wool selling system a water-tight one and seemed to think the purchase by the U. S. Government of 30 million pounds of wool, which is currently under consideration, would have to be done at open auction. It was the "fairest way," he thought.

He also did not think that Americans had much to fear from importation of lamb from Australia. The reason they have any lambs to export is that in some small areas where the land has been specially treated, the British breeds of sheep are run

and, as a result of the improved forage, production of lambs has tripled. He was quite sure that Merino production would not give way to that of coarser woolled sheep. At the present time 75 percent of the sheep in Australia are Merinos and they produce 85 percent of the wool.

Mr. Guthrie was on his way to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago where he will assist in judging the Corriedales. He left Australia last July, bringing some Guthrie Corriedale rams to show in the Argentine. "And we got some prizes," Mr. Guthrie said, "which was very acceptable as it was the first time we had shown them there." Flying from Buenos Aires to Miami, Florida and then to Ohio, Mr. Guthrie has contacted many Corriedale breeders in this country. "We are very keen," he said "to increase our world exports. I am trying to make up a shipment of Corriedales to this country for next year. The cost of shipping individual animals (about \$300 per head) is prohibitive but with larger shipments it is quite feasible." He assisted in the selection of the Corriedales included in the shipment to the Ramstetters and George W. Lindsay of Golden, Colorado, last summer. After the International Mr. Guthrie will return to his home in Coolangatta, Geelong, Victoria, Australia.

Nutrition

Experiments in sheep nutrition suggest that under some conditions injections with Vitamin D, to compensate for lack of sunshine during winter months, may increase the weight of a fleece by half-a-pound. Several test groups of weaners were run on Algerian oats in Tasmania—one group received an injection of Vitamin D in May and another in July, which is the middle of the Tasmanian winter. By the end of July several sheep in the untreated group showed low blood calcium and phosphorus, and generally lost condition compared with those in the treated group. Both groups were turned to pasture and the untreated sheep recovered much of the weight lost during the winter. However, the untreated group cut an average of half-a-pound less wool than those which had received the injections.

—Australian Agricultural News

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Conventions and Meetings

January 8-10, 1951: American National Livestock Association, San Francisco, California.

January 23, 1951: Utah Wool Marketing Association, Salt Lake City.

January 23-25, 1951: Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake City.

December 4-7, 1951: National Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

Shows and Sales

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 26-February 4, 1951: Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas.

February 16-25, 1951: San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.

April 30-May 1, 1951: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.

R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

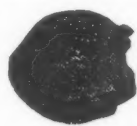
Wool Merchants

273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Headquarters
434 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

THE ORIGINAL
Self Piercing, Self C. nching
PLASTIC
EAR TAGS
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
55 W. Broadway - Salt Lake City, Utah
Send For Free Samples

BUY CORRIEDALE BRED EWES FOR GREATEST RETURN ON YOUR LIVESTOCK INVESTMENT



Corriedale sheep are Dual Purpose, return two cash crops annually—wool and fat lambs.

For free booklet and list of active members, write to Rollo E. Singleton, Sec'y

AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASSN.
100 N. Garth Columbia, Missouri

SUFFOLKS

SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT AT MARKET TIME

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer,
Mason, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

FOR SALE

Four first class Border Collie Sheep Dogs.
Two males and two females.
Registered and imported from Scotland.
Can be seen working any time.

Apply **WILLIAM MILLAR**
Mt. Pleasant
Utah

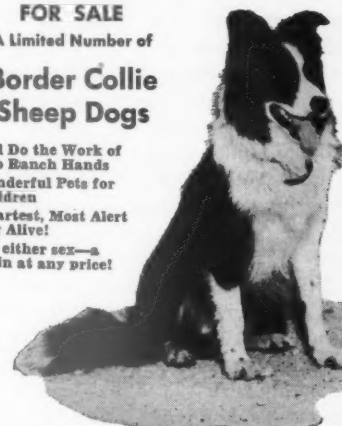
FOR SALE

A Limited Number of

Border Collie Sheep Dogs

- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Wonderful Pets for Children
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!

\$50.00 either sex—a bargain at any price!



PETERSON'S STOCK FARM

Kerrville, Texas

Name.....
Address.....
City & State.....
Sex.....M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.....

SNEEP DOG DIRECTORY

BENNETT, JAMES A.
Box 181, Logan, Utah

DICKENS, JACK
Walden, Colorado

HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

Lamb Market Activity

NOTE: This issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER went to press early on account of the National Convention; therefore, the following report covers the lamb market from November 1 to 18 only.

OVINE supplies were shorter than demand on various public markets the first 14 days of November and the result was strong to higher prices on slaughter sheep and lambs. The trend, which commenced late in October, of discounting lambs over 100 pounds, continued, but with receipts short of demand, numerous loads of 105- to 112-pound lambs sold without being discounted. However, with a 33-percent increase of receipts of sheep and lambs at 12 principal markets for the week ending November 18th, as compared to the previous week, prices did decline. Woolled slaughter lambs dropped 50 cents to \$1.50 at some markets. The approach of the Thanksgiving season was also given as a factor in lower lamb prices but it is interesting to note that the eastern dressed lamb and mutton market for the week ending November 18 was \$1 to \$2 higher. Before the price break, however, a new high for the Omaha market was reached when \$30.50 was paid for several loads of fed lambs, the highest woolled lamb price at that market since April, 1949.

Good and choice woolled slaughter lambs during the first three weeks of November sold mostly from \$28 to \$31. A few lambs even reached \$31.50 before the third week's decline. Medium and good woolled slaughter lambs for the period under review sold mostly from \$25 to \$29; cull and common kinds \$18 to \$26.

Good and choice fed lambs with #1 and #2 pelts sold from \$27 to \$29.50 (#1 pelts $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wool growth; #2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch). On the San Francisco market Monday, November 13, over 13 decks of good and choice #1 pelt to full-wooled slaughter lambs, mostly fall shorn, averaging 90 to 109 pounds, sold for \$29.25.

Medium to choice yearlings sold during the first three weeks of November mostly at \$23.50 to \$26.50.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold mainly from a \$14.50 to \$16 price range; cull to medium kinds \$9 to \$15.

Good and choice 60- to 85-pound western feeder lambs during the period under review ranged from \$28.50 to \$31. At Sioux City a part deck of 42-pound feeders did reach \$33.50 and a load of

choice 61-pound feeders brought \$31.25 in that market. Cull to good feeder lambs sold on the Fort Worth market mostly from \$22 to \$27.50.

Good and choice western ewe lambs sold on the markets to breeders at \$30 to \$31.50. One load of good and choice shorn 101 pound replacement ewe lambs with #1 pelts sold on the Omaha market the third week of November at \$29.25. Yearling breeding ewes sold from \$26 to \$27.50; two and three-year-olds \$19 to \$22.50; medium to good short-term to solid-mouth offerings \$15.25 to \$22.

Country Sales and Contracting

In the Harlowton, Montana, area 200 head of whitefaced yearling ewes and 200 head of two-year-old ewes are reported sold the third week of November at \$35 per head.

In the Yakima area the third week of November considerable rainfall is reported as slowing progress of some 40 thousand to 50 thousand lambs on beet tops and it is also reported that many of these lambs face prospects of being moved to feed lots. However, a few lots of fat lambs averaging around 95 pounds were topped out at \$27. Most producers were reported as wishing to retain all ewes, practically being afraid to price them for sale.

California lambs on clover have been in very light supply but some sales of shorn lambs are reported during the first three weeks of November at \$28 to \$28.50, with some held at \$29.

In a report reaching the National Wool Growers Association office November 11th, it is stated that several offers of \$40 per head for yearling ewes in western Wyoming, have been refused.

—E. E. Marsh

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1950	1949
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Ten Months	9,851,974	10,018,266
Week Ended	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
Slaughter at 32 Centers	192,480	201,958
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$29.10	\$23.11
Medium and Good	27.15	21.65
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 40-45 pounds	54.10	49.00
Good, 40-45 pounds	52.40	48.30
Commercial, All Weights	50.10	45.80

Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

Cattle	1,169,431	1,156,384
Calves	515,199	567,607
Hogs	5,101,844	4,959,194
Sheep and Lambs	1,080,588	1,172,266

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Bennett's The Compleat Rancher	\$ 2.75
Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry	5.00
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	4.00
Kammlade's Sheep Science	5.00
Kelley's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	7.00
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.75
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching	5.00
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails	10.00

For Sale By

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



"Yankee Clipper"

Congratulations To

JAMES L. and ELOISE NOBLE

of the

HARTLEY STOCK FARM

Page, N.D.

on their purchase of our
GRAND CHAMPION RAM

at the

7th National Columbia Show & Sale
Minot, N.D.

FRANK B. CURTIS

WOLF, WYO.

Registered Columbia Sheep

U. S. Sheep Station Breeding

"145% LAMB CROP MARKETED!"

—Reported by 10-Year Purina Feeders;



**CURRAN
SHEEP
COMPANY,
HAGERMAN,
IDAHO**



Martin E. Curran and partner, Candido Elorriaga, shed lamb near Hagerman, Idaho. Like other prominent sheep raisers, they feed Purina Range Checkers, because they want results like big lamb crops, heavy wool clip, low ewe loss and lots of milk for heavy sale lambs. Curran says, "We like Purina Range Checkers . . . have had no trouble this year and in '49, the year of the big storm, we lost only 6 ewes."



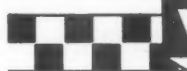
It's the opinion of sheep raisers all over the West who are switching to Checkers that they can do a top conditioning job the Purina Way. Range Checkers contain a blend of protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins to correctly supply the nutrients often lacking in range grass and hay.

This year feed Purina Range Checkers to your ewes before lambing. And the price is right! Better see your Purina Dealer soon.



RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

Denver • Kansas City • Omaha • Pocatello



VARIETY

Makes a Big Difference

THE *Auxiliaries*



Idaho's Convention

ENOYMENT of the part the women played in the Idaho Convention at Pocatello, November 12th to 14th, was expressed by many.

The tea at the Y. W. C. A. under the supervision of Mrs. Charles Tucker and Mrs. Clair Rudeen provided a wonderful setting for renewing acquaintances and making new friends.

We sincerely thank the Idaho Wool

Growers for the opportunity they gave our State President, Mrs. Earl S. Wright, and our National President, Mrs. Clell Lung, to express their thanks for the cooperation we've had from the wool growers this year; also to have the chance to highlight the activities of our Idaho and National organizations, the main one being the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest, which we feel has been very successful this year.

The Pocatello women are to be complimented on their very pleasant and attractive luncheon. The lamb favors we found as our place cards were clever and appropriate.

The beautiful centerpiece furnished by the wives of the Fremont Association for the speakers' table was greatly appreciated. It was "Little Bo Beep" and her sheep in a field of golden flowers.

We were indeed fortunate in having the very charming and capable, Miss Esther Nystrom, extension clothing specialist, from Boise, as our commentator during the Style Revue at the luncheon. From her opening of "On With the 1950 Make It Yourself—With Wool Style Show" through her minute descriptions and detailed analysis of each garment, everyone's attention was on the model until seventeen lovely young girls had shown the results of their excellent workmanship, styling, and choice of material. We of the Idaho Auxiliary were

pleased and proud to have such representation in the contest.

At the banquet held in the Bannock Hotel after the Style Revue of our 17 models, Mrs. Earl S. Wright, president of the auxiliary, presented a trip to the National Convention at Casper, Wyoming, and a beautiful wool blanket to the following girls: Miss Joan Hopper of Caldwell, Junior Division; Miss Amelia McDougall of Pocatello, Senior Division; Miss Patricia Maughn of Preston, Original Division; and a dress length of all wool fabrics to the following three contestants: Miss Diana Hampton of Preston, and Miss Anne Marie Mays of Howe, who tied for best dress in the Junior Division and Miss Darlene Wamstad of Parma, for the best suit, also in the Junior section.

The auxiliary business meeting at 10:30 a.m. November 14th was well attended and much enthusiasm and interest was shown in our contest for next year. After con-



The Winners in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" Style Show to represent Idaho at the National Show, left to right: Joan Hopper of Caldwell, Junior Division; Patricia Maughn of Preston, Original Design; Amelia McDougall of Pocatello, Senior Division.



Mrs. Peter Obiague (left), Immediate Past President, Women's Auxiliary to the Oregon Wool Growers Association, and Incoming President, Mrs. Floyd Fox (right) of Silverton, with a group of women at the Oregon Convention.



The lovely ladies of Washington following the Style Review of "Make It Yourself—With Wool."



State Finalists in the Idaho "Make It Yourself—With Wool" Contest.

siderable discussion on dues, ways of raising money for our contest next year and on rules and the elimination contest, two committees were appointed, one to help the Ways and Means with our membership and the other to make rules and plans for our next year's contest.

We were honored at all our meetings by the presence of our National President, Mrs. Clell Lung, and our National Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Longmire. Mrs. Lung reminded us of the coming election of national officers at the National Convention at Casper, Wyoming, and advised us to brief our delegates concerning our wishes.

There was a sincerity in the fine cooperation in our whole convention and we feel it will continue throughout our organization the coming year.

—Phyllis Laird, Secretary

At Oregon's Meeting

THE Oregon wool growers held their State convention in Portland again this



Little Miss Mary Clarkson, who attracted considerable attention in her all-wool ensemble at the South Dakota Style Show.

year. It was well attended and the ladies also came for the meetings of the auxiliary.

We were fortunate to have our National Auxiliary President, Mrs. Clell Lung to be with us for one day. She was present for our delightful luncheon which the ladies of the Portland Wool Trade sponsored for our auxiliary members.

Even though we started late with our "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest we had twenty-five entries in the contest and some very lovely garments were displayed. We are sending two girls to the National Convention in Casper, Wyoming.

Election of officers was held, the new officers being: Mrs. Floyd Fox, Silverton, president; Mrs. Clint Lewis, Pendleton, vice president; and Mrs. V. D. Scott of Sublimity, secretary and treasurer.

—Mrs. Peter Obiague, President

South Dakota's Style Show

HERE is just a brief report of our State convention. On October 24th and 31st we held our regional contests and from those three contests, we had 13 girls to compete in our State Style Show, at Belle Fourche on November 9th. Winners in that event were Doris Leir of Mitchell for original dress design; Marlene Palmer of Newell for her suit in the Junior Division; and Gloria Dawn Watson of Sioux Falls for her dress in the Senior Division. In addition to their expense-paid trip to the National Style Show at Casper, each of these girls was awarded a bond and woolen dress length as prizes.

Adding flavor and novelty to our convention was the Junior Style Show in which 13 youngsters from 20 months to five years of age, modeled woolen garments made by their mothers. While not a con-



South Dakota's delegation to the National Style Show includes Doris Leir of Mitchell, who will model her originally designed dress; Marlene Palmer of Newell, winner of top honors with her suit in the Junior Division, and Gloria Dawn Watson of Sioux Falls who ranked highest in the Senior Dress Division.

test, you can readily see it was a real interest-getter.—Mrs. J. G. Trotter

Wool and Mohair Week In Texas

IN observance of Texas Wool and Mohair Week, (October 1-7), stores in San Antonio and Dallas staged all-wool style shows of outstanding merit.

Among those attending the Neiman-Marcus show were nine members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association who were



Thirteen youngsters from 20 months to 5 years of age almost stole the show at South Dakota when they modeled garments made of wool by their mothers. The three South Dakota pictures are shown through the courtesy of John Morrell & Co.

special guests of Mr. Joe Ross, vice president of the store. Members were Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde, Mrs. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, Mrs. Len Mertz and Miss Gladys Mayer of San Angelo, Mrs. J. W. Vance of Coleman, Mrs. W. L. Joyce and Mrs. Charles Stewart of Fort Worth, Mrs. John Alexander of Brownwood, and Mrs. Will Alexander of San Saba.

The show was presented in the Mural Room of the Baker Hotel and some 30 garments were modeled. All were of wool or mohair with the exception of two evening dresses. A wool evening gown was scheduled to be shown, but was sold to Gloria Swanson's daughter, Mrs. Shell Farmer, just before the event.

Stanley Marcus, president of the famous store, was commentator for the show. He made mention of wool and mohair week and its importance to the State, and recognized the Auxiliary members present. Jane Kift was in charge of show arrangements.

Outstanding among the fashions shown were dresses made of French wool lace—two English tweed designs, and a cashmere sweater ensemble for cocktail wear. Reversible coats made of American wools were also modeled. These coats were woven so that they were completely reversible, making two coats for all practical purposes with a sharp color change on the opposite side.

Frost Bros. of San Antonio put on an exclusive showing of Hattie Carnegie designs in the Anacacho Room of the St. Anthony Hotel. The garments designed by the fabulous designer were all-wool and wool combinations. Gilbert Lang, president of Frost Bros., was commentator for the event.

Mr. Lang, who was host to 24 members



PROGRAM PLANNING was the order of the day for members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association when a committee met in the Art Room of the Hotel Cactus in San Angelo, October 25th. Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde, State president of the auxiliary was luncheon hostess. Plans were consummated for the women's program at the State convention scheduled for Fort Worth, November 20-22. Committee members seated left to right are Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Past President, San Angelo; Mrs. Ernest Williams, San Angelo; Mrs. E. S. Mayer, State Sewing Contest Director, Sonora; Mrs. Robert Walker, First Vice President, Fort Stockton; Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., President, Uvalde; Mrs. Floyd McMullan, Second Vice President, San Angelo; Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, San Angelo Area Chairman; Mrs. Leo Richardson of Iraan; Mrs. John Will Vance, Past President, Coleman. Standing is Ernest Williams, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Secretary, and Sue Flanagan, Associate Editor, Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine. (Photo courtesy San Angelo Standard-Times)

of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, stressed the importance of the industry and told of the superlative wearing and designing qualities of wool and mohair.

A large table was reserved for auxiliary members, who were mostly from the Hill Country around San Antonio.

Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Fort Worth area

chairman of the "Make It Yourself—With Wool and Mohair" contest, is also working with a committee to make arrangements for the Women's Auxiliary at the State convention in Fort Worth.

Many of the Fort Worth stores and other firms have financed the contest in that area.—Texas Sheep and Goat Raiser



Head table at the Idaho Auxiliary Luncheon.



Some of the contestants in the Style Show at the Oregon Convention. Second from left is Junior Division winner, Evelyn Kohler, The Dalles; third from right, Marilyn Nerbovig, Troutdale, Senior Division winner, who will represent Oregon at the National Contest at Casper, Wyoming.

Transfer Adjustments in National Forest Range Use

This is the complete report of the National Forest Advisory Council (originally National Forest Board of Review) on the question of transfer adjustments, based on hearings in Denver, January 20, 1950. We believe this is the first report to be made on a matter of general policy and its interest and importance to users of national forest grazing lands are apparent. As is generally known, the National Forest Advisory Council was established in May, 1948, by the Secretary of Agriculture (Clinton B. Anderson) and was originally called "National Forest Board of Review." This action was recommended by the House Public Land Committee following hearings on the grazing situation in the national forests in October, 1947, and a conference with representatives of the two national livestock associations early in 1948. The members of the Council remain as originally appointed: Dr. Jonathan Forman, Columbus, Ohio; Professor Gilmour B. MacDonald, head of the Forestry Department, Iowa State College, and Dr. Roland R. Renne, president of Montana State College.

I. Request of the Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary of Agriculture requested the National Forest Board of Review (now National Forest Advisory Council) to consider the procedures of the U. S. Forest Service in making adjustments in the use of the national forest range at the time permittees sell their livestock or other private property to purchasers who expect to take over preferences formerly held by the sellers.

II. Hearing of the Advisory Council

The Council held a hearing in Denver on January 20, 1950. Administrative officers of the Forest Service and members of the Joint Committee of the American National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers Association and their associates appeared before the Council.

III. Summary of Contentions of the Stockmen and Associates

A. That in certain cases the reductions in permitted livestock at the time of transfer were arbitrary and without consideration of the need; that in past the automatic application of cuts was ingrained in the thinking of the field force, and that only a major revision of regulations would eliminate the practice.

B. That the range should not be used beyond its capacity.

C. That the use of the national forest range is considered a privilege and not a vested right and that the elimination of transfer cuts would not alter this situation.

D. That authority for distribution adjustments during the period 1946 to 1955, has been limited to those which can be made in connection with transfer of preference or for violation of the regulations.

E. That it is not consistent with the American way of life to make adjustments in wealth, privileges or rights without court decisions or congressional action and that

Congress should decide broad policies with reference to such adjustments.

F. That the Denver hearing should not be concerned with the purpose of distribution adjustments and who should use the range, since such adjustments have nothing to do with proper management and the responsibility of the Forest Service for proper range use.

G. That all reference to transfer of preferences in regulation G-4 entitled "Sales and Transfers" be deleted from the grazing manual; that such action would not hamper administrative authority but should do away with arbitrary action on the part of field men.

H. That the few distribution adjustments which are currently made do not justify retention of this regulation especially since the Secretary and the Forest Service Administration could write in such a regulation at any later time if needed.

I. That when distribution reductions are made at the time of transfer the reductions are permanent so far as the original permittees are concerned and there is little chance for the permittees to realize on range improvements which they may have made,—in contrast to protection reduction which may later be restored with the improvement of range conditions.

J. That there have been cases where certain individuals have taken advantage of the regulation for distribution of range use in an effort to eliminate some of the larger users by developing community allotments. That there might be a recurrence of this effort as long as transfer cuts are retained in the regulations.

K. That the Forest Service requirements for transfer of grazing preferences are unnecessarily restrictive.

IV. Summary of Statements of Forest Service Administrators

A. In regard to the new instruction (G 335) the Forest Service Administrators

indicated that the definite intent of this instruction was to the effect that the field forces were not to consider that transfer reductions were to be made automatically but only if needed for securing better protection of the range or for a more satisfactory distribution of grazing privileges among users of the range.

B. That "distribution" reductions would not be made when there was a need for protection reductions, and that such distribution reductions would not be greater than 20 percent in any case unless to avoid a consolidation of a permittee above the upper limit allowable.

C. That a preference for grazing livestock on the national forests has a value even though both the stockmen and the Forest Service recognize that the use of the range is a privilege and not a right; that any reduction in allowable numbers of livestock at the time of transfer of a preference, naturally has a financial aspect and is sometimes resisted and that an unjustifiable premium might result with the sale of the permittee's property even though the transfer involves the use of a public resource.

D. That doing away with the regulation permitting needed transfer adjustments for distribution purposes would retain the use of the national forest range in the hands of present permittees; would establish an exclusive list and restrict the use of a valuable public resource to those fortunate in now holding permits which would amount to establishing permanent rights.

E. That a change in the economic or social conditions in the national forest area might make some future distribution adjustments desirable or necessary, and that the way should be left open for these if needed especially in connection with larger permits.

F. That since the earliest administration of the national forests it has been the policy of the Forest Service to favor the

bona fide small home builder who is more or less dependent upon the national forests in rounding out a reasonable economic enterprise.

G. That such restrictions would tend to make it more difficult to make adjustments in the livestock numbers for those below the lower limit and as a result not on a satisfactory economic level and also might make it more difficult to admit new applicants where there is an urgent need for such action.

H. That a change in grazing regulations which would "freeze" the use of the range to present users would be a radical departure in the handling of a national resource and would not be in the best interest of the public as a whole.

I. That very few transfer reductions for distribution have been made in recent years. The Intermountain Region of the Forest Service has recorded only three such cases in the past two years.

J. That 70 percent of the permitted livestock on the national forests is grazed by 20 percent of the total permittees, each having 100 or more animals.

K. That the requirements and conditions for approval of transfer of preferences, as outlined in the grazing manual and on the back of the transfer form, were largely for the purpose of avoiding fraudulent sales and trafficking in preferences involving a national resource, and that in handling bona fide cases there has been little difficulty under "sales and transfers" when the seller and prospective purchaser have dealt openly and above board with the forest authorities.

L. That the Forest Service has gone as far as it should in limiting changes in the distribution of the grazing privilege to situations where sales of property and transfers of preferences are involved and does not believe that it is good policy, and in the interest of the people, to surrender the authority to make needed adjustments between permittees or to "freeze" preferences in the hands of present users.

V. Discussion by National Forest Advisory Council

A. Authority of the Secretary to Regulate Grazing

The act of June 4, 1897, gives authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the grazing of livestock on the national forests. The regulations provided by the Secretary govern the use of the national forest lands and supersede any State regulations which may be in conflict.

B. General Objectives of the Grazing Policy on the National Forest

Authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to permit, regulate, or prohibit grazing on the national forests is delegated to the Forest Service which is authorized to permit the use of national forest ranges for grazing purposes if these uses are properly coordinated with timber production, water and soil protection, recreation, and wildlife interests.

C. The Essential Purposes which are Sought in the Regulation of Grazing on the National Forests are:

1. Perpetuation of the resources for all time through proper use, protection, and development.
2. The best practical correlation of the social and economic aspects in the use of national forest lands and adjacent areas.
3. Stabilization of the livestock industry.
4. Cooperation in adjustment of local problems in line with local conditions.
5. Protection of users and prospective users of the national forest range against unfair competition.

D. The Grazing Permit Privilege

Since the first grazing permits were issued by the Forest Service, these have not been considered as vested rights but rather as privileges.

Although it is commonly recognized that a preference for the grazing of livestock has never been considered a vested right, even by long continued use of the range, yet it is evident that a preference has actual value which has accrued to the permittee at the time he transfers his preference.

If it becomes the policy of the Forest Service to strike out from its regulations all reference to making adjustments for the purpose of securing a better or more equitable use of the national forest range, then, for all practical purposes it would seem that present users have acquired a right to the use of the range rather than being granted a privilege for its use.

E. Adjustments in Range Use for the Purpose of Protecting or Renewing the Range

There seems to be little disagreement between the Forest Service officials and stockmen on the principle of making protection adjustments in numbers when these are needed. Naturally, there is a difference of opinion regarding the need or necessity

for making these reductions. These differences of opinion will undoubtedly continue to exist. It is believed, however, that the majority of stockmen, cooperating with the administrators and technicians (to guide in decisions), should arrive at reasonably accurate appraisals on range conditions and trends. This type of transfer adjustment, therefore, is not the most serious problem in resolving differences between the stockmen and the Forest Service. It does, involve, however, the necessity for a fair and reasonably accurate appraisal of range conditions and trends.

Some of the users feel that there is little reason for making reductions at the time of sales and transfers, stating that such reductions, if needed, should have been made currently as the need arose rather than to wait until the preference was transferred and some also think that this procedure may sometimes involve the sincerity of the Forest Service by calling such adjustments cuts for protection purposes.

That needed reductions should be made at the time the need arises seems to have merit. But on the other hand the administrators have felt that protection reductions can often be made with least inconvenience or hardship at the time of sale of the permittee's stock or other property. This is contended to be a fair procedure since both the original permittee and the prospective purchaser are fully informed as to adjustments which will be made at the time of transfer. Or, if uncertainty exists on the part of the Forest Service as to the current carrying capacity of the range, the prospective purchaser is notified that an adjustment in numbers may later be made if subsequent range inventories justify such action. It is therefore believed that when protection adjustments are imminent that these can frequently be made with minimum disturbance at the time waivers are signed and property is being sold. It is self evident, however, that the administrators should not delay needed protection adjustments for extended periods, but that these should usually be made currently for the proper maintenance of the forage resource.

It is apparent that some difficulties might be avoided if the carrying capacity of all the national forest ranges were accurately known. Uncertainty of forage capacity in some cases may have influenced the administrators to be on the "safe side" by requiring transfer reductions.

It is understood that a protection reduc-

(Continued on page 38)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

KEEP YOUR NAME BEFORE THE BUYING PUBLIC ALL YEAR AT A MINIMUM COST OF \$12 FOR THE
TWELVE MONTHS

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific
National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON AND SONS, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah

BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah

CURTIS, FRANK B.
Wolf, Wyoming

DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado

HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah

HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana

LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah

MARQUISS, R. B., & SONS
Gillette, Wyoming

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming

PINE TREE RANCH
Gillette, Wyoming

THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho

THOMPSON RANCH, E. B.
Milan, Missouri

YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CORRIEDALES

MATTHEWS, J. W.
Burley, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon

THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

SCHULZ, LESTER R.
Sheridan, Montana

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon

HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

MACCARTHY & SONS, D. P.
Salem, Oregon

POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
HAMPSHIRE
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho

ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta, Canada

TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

BELL, TOM
Rupert, Idaho

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho

LAIDLAW & SONS, INC., JAMES
Muldoon, Idaho

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah

BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.

BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah

BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah

CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon

HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah

J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
FARM
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah

THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

PFISTER, THOS., & SONS
Node, Wyoming

VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California

SUFFOLKS

BARNARD CO., BRUCE M.
Shiprock, N. M.

BEAU GESTE FARMS
Oskaloosa, Iowa

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho

BONIDA FARM
Lima, Montana

BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho

CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas

FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon

FULLMER BROS.
Star Route, Menan, Idaho

GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.
Morrin, Alta, Canada

HALL, WILLIAM C.
Falkland, B. C., Canada

HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

LAIDLAW & SONS, INC., JAMES
Muldoon, Idaho

MURDOCK, A. F. & S. A.
Driggs, Idaho

PEMBROKE, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas

PIGGOT, D. R.
McMurdo, Golden, B. C., Canada

ROCK & SONS, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta, Canada

SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS
Ilderton, Ontario, Canada

VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California

VAUGHN, HOWARD
Dixon, California

WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon

WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

WINN, R. E.
Nephi, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana

PFISTER, LEO
Node, Wyoming

Transfer Adjustments

(Continued from page 36)

tion at the time of sale of the permittee's property would have some influence on values but it is apparent that reductions made at any time may meet resistance for this same reason.

The so called "penalty" in values which may occur when transfer reductions are made may have some compensation in the fact that the permittee has received values or "bonuses" over the years from the use of a public resource at a fee somewhat below current rates for the use of equivalent private range.*

F. Adjustments in Permitted Livestock Numbers for Distribution Purposes

Adjustments for changing the distribution pattern of livestock among permittees and prospective users involves some radically different points of view and important questions of policy. These relate to the purposes for which the national forests were acquired for administration and management; how far the authority of the chief of the Forest Service goes in the manage-

ment, protection and regulation of uses and to what extent Congress is supposed to specify how these lands shall be used and who shall use them.

It appears that both in the original establishment of the national forests by Presidential proclamation; later by purchase, as well as by the acts of Congress from time to time, that it was, and is now the intent that broad latitude should be delegated to the agencies responsible for their administration. This is particularly true with reference to the protection and long time use of the resources. The first Chief of the Forest Service was admonished to "manage all the resources of these areas in the interest of all the people for the greatest length of time." This came about by the authority delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture. The objectives in the administration of the national forests are to perpetuate, protect and develop all the resources and at the same time give consideration to the economic and social aspects of these areas. To accomplish these purposes reasonable latitude in the formulation and application of regulations should be the prerogative of the agency delegated with the administration of these lands.

A survey of the use of the national forest

range indicates that fair opportunity has been afforded both large and small users of the range. The intent has apparently been to make the range resource available for all legitimate development of the livestock industry, — with emphasis on the rounding out of farm economic units adjoining the national forests, but not to the exclusion of larger operators.

The sharpest difference in opinion between the stockmen and the Forest Service, in connection with "transfer adjustments" has to do with those regulations which permit the administrative agency to adjust the range use between individuals. At the present time, and during the period 1946-1955, the regulations make possible distribution reductions only in connection with transfer of preference.

It appears that if instructions or regulations which make possible "distribution adjustment" are deleted, it would eliminate any further shifts of the privilege of range use between permittees either large or small. *Although the use of the national forest range is quite generally considered as a privilege rather than a right, yet a policy which would not permit needed redistribution would in effect validate permanent rights to the range.*

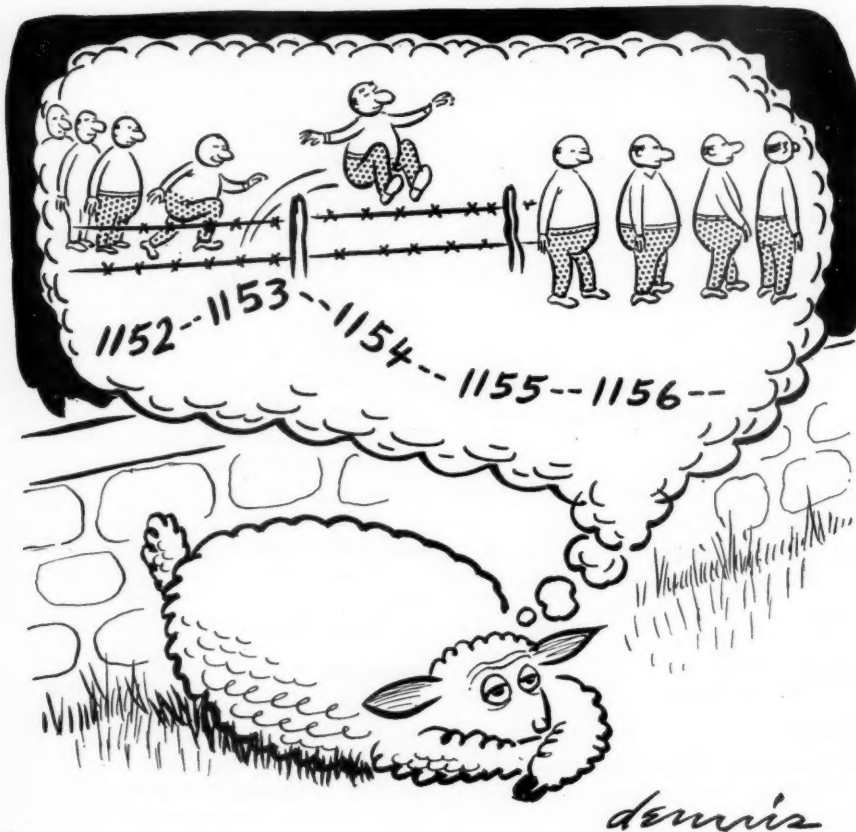
Either restriction or authorizations which would arbitrarily hold the use of a publicly owned resource permanently in the hands of certain individuals or groups would hardly seem to be in keeping with the principles commonly accepted in our form of government.

A national forest grazing preference adds value to the property of a permittee. If a preference, for all practical purposes, becomes permanent through removal of the "distribution" regulation, the private property would be further benefited by an unearned increment. Naturally, users would not be averse to receiving this additional value.

When properties are being sold and preferences transferred, there may be justifiable opportunities to bring to a better economic status some family units—which are now below the lower grazing limit—without undue hardship to any of the permittees.

It is the policy of the Forest Service to secure a fair and reasonable distribution of range use among the holders of base property near the national forests. In many cases the successful operation of private ranch units is dependent upon the availability of summer range on the federal forests and this is an important factor in the economy of many small operators.

The social and economic aspects of our



dennis

national forest regions are not necessarily static but, over the years, may change. The encouragement of the several State and Federal agencies to increase the productive capacity of private ranch lands in the national forest regions may have a bearing on the demand and need for adjustments between the present users of the national forest range. *From the viewpoint of making nationally administered resources available for general use, there would seem to be some question in the adoption of any policy which would freeze the use of Federal resources with those who are now favored with their use.* On the other hand, a reasonable policy should give careful consideration to past use, investments involved and other pertinent matters.

Retention of the regulation which permits changes in distribution would keep the way open to make essential adjustments when and if changes in social or economic conditions should later develop. This might become an important factor in the most effective management of the national forests.

A study of the program of the Forest Service in the administration of other resources—water, timber, wildlife, and recreation,—indicates that the policy of equal opportunity for all potential users has been in effect since the forests were put under administration nearly a half century ago. This policy has had the approval of the nation as a whole. A digression from this policy in the handling of the range might be interpreted as class legislation and involve the establishment of a precedent which might prove embarrassing in the administration of other national resources.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Adjustments for the protection and improvement of the range resources should be made as the need becomes apparent as the most reasonable approach for safeguarding the permanency of the grazing industry on the national forests.

These protection adjustments should be made currently if feasible but in cases where a minimum of disturbance and inconvenience will result at the time of sale of property and transfer of preference, the adjustments might properly be made at this time.

B. Where reductions have been made for protection purposes, the permittees should normally have cuts restored as the range capacity on the respective allotments is increased.

C. It is recommended that, where feasible, the administrative officers of the

Lamb Dish of the Month



For Holiday Fare: The Crown Roast of Lamb.

Crown Roast of Lamb
Sausage Dressing
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Rice Stuffed Tomatoes
Molded Lime Salad

Relishes

Butterhorns Butter or Margarine
Plum Pudding—Fluffy Hard Sauce
Coffee Milk

CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

Crown of Lamb Sausage Dressing
Salt and pepper

Have crown of lamb prepared at the market. Place it right side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Season with salt and pepper. Fill the crown with

Sausage Dressing. Do not cover. Do not add water. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) until meat is done. A lamb crown roast requires 30 to 35 minutes per pound for roasting.

SAUSAGE DRESSING

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound sausage meat
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups soft bread crumbs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 tablespoon minced parsley
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Hot water to moisten

Combine all ingredients and mix thoroughly.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

Forest Service give special consideration to the renewal or improvement of the range on the allotments where reductions in use have become necessary. This might be accomplished by reseeding, fencing, water developments or in other ways. Where a permittee has supplemental range of his own adjoining the national forest, the ef-

fects of heavy reductions in the forest range use might, in some cases, be partially offset by the Forest Service taking advantage of authorization provided in Public Law 478 (Act of Congress, 1950) which makes possible the use of Federal funds in improving the range on private lands.

D. In all cases where protection reductions in numbers are contemplated this action should be reviewed in detail in advance with the permittees concerned in order that a thorough understanding of the reasons for the adjustments may be had.

E. Except where there exists extreme urgency for transfer reductions for protection, the adjustments in livestock numbers should be distributed over a period of two or three years if, in so doing, it will minimize hardship incidental to the transfer of preference.

F. In making adjustments in range use either at the time of transfer or at any other time, for protection purposes, appropriate consideration should be given to the protection and safeguarding of the several national forest resources, including water, soil, recreation and wildlife as well as the domestic forage.

G. *The Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture should not relinquish the right or authority to make distribution adjustments in preference numbers at the time of transfer or sale of property.*

H. Even though distribution adjustments are not now a common procedure on the national forests and there is little likelihood of many in the future, any proposed adjustments should be made only after a full consideration of the economic

and social implications involved by all parties concerned.

I. Instruction G 335 which was issued in 1949 and is intended to be incorporated in the official regulations should be brought more definitely to the attention of the stockmen and the field personnel of the Forest Service. Also that the forest officers be further instructed that neither protection nor distribution adjustments at the time of transfer are to be automatic in any way and are only to be recommended when definitely needed.*

J. In case of wide disagreement as to the need for adjustments for protection or distribution purposes the matter should be submitted to an impartial State or regional board for recommendation to the Regional Forester. This Board should be made up of persons who represent the various major or potential users of the national forests resources. (Previously recommended by the N. F. Advisory Council.) In case the decision of this Board is not upheld by the Regional Forester concerned the matter may then be submitted to the National Forest Board of Appeals for recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary's decision would then be final.

*Printed in full. National Wool Grower, September, 1949.

nate it on national forest lands, why does it not overgraze it by sheep instead of eliminating cattle, an entirely futile move, as the Forest Service will learn years after, when the damage to the cattlemen will have been done, long since. Sheep could be brought from adjacent ranges onto these spots of Wyethia, on the cattle range, at the proper time. After heavily grazing the Wyethia the sheep would be returned to their ranges.

In spite of a huge range research organization, the Forest Service does not seem to get down to the solution of range problems but always arrives at the conclusion that livestock must be eliminated or reduced. If that were the only solution, the Forest Service should get rid of about 7000 employees and solve its range problems by taking all livestock off the national forest range. These 7000 employees do not add anything to the improvement and conservation of soil, forage, and water. The money paid them for salaries and expenses would go a long way toward furnishing the millions of dollars needed out on the ground for actual conservation.

Why do I mention 7000 employees? Because the Forest Service had 5000 employees prior to the Civilian Conservation Corps unemployment relief days of the '30s. It had over 27000 employees during the CCC days and reduced to 14000 odd. The reduction to the present 13178 has been a gradual one, after the main one following the big reduction at the end of the CCC. Some of the greater manpower is due to the wasteful increase in the entire Federal Government. Every bureau has to work for every other wasteful bureau. Emphasis on paper work and senseless procedural activities account for the neglect of soil, forage, water, and recreation on the national forests and basically is the reason for the removal of livestock from national forest ranges. An estimated \$100,000,000 is needed for range improvements, according to the Forest Service's own figures. Another \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 would be required to plug erosion gullies, on which nothing has been done worth mentioning, in the 45 years of Forest Service existence. Something like \$25,000,000 is needed for recreation improvements. Just as long as bigger organization and more personnel are the objectives of this bureau, livestock will be eliminated from the national forests as a pretense that something is being done toward conservation of natural resources. Meanwhile soil, forage, water, and other nationally valuable resources will continue to be neglected.

The Case of Wyethia

By LYNN H. DOUGLAS

A plant, commonly known as rosinweed, whose generic, botanical, name is Wyethia, is found in the West on clay soils, usually in the sagebrush type. It is familiar to all western range men. I think the Government men call it "Mulescar Wyethia," from the shape of its large leaves. It has a sunflower-like head of flowers, yellow in color.

Like cheatgrass its presence has been attributed by the Forest Service to overgrazing by livestock, and just as fallaciously. It is a very vigorous plant, like cheatgrass, but unlike cheatgrass, it is a perennial and its distribution is much more limited.

In California Park, on the Routt National Forest, in Colorado, the cattlemen have had their permits cut over 65 percent by the Forest Service, mainly, if not entirely, because of the presence of Wyethia. Such reduction of cattle use must be on the theory that the reduction of cattle numbers will eliminate the Wyethia, this in spite of

the fact that the Forest Service has a plot in California Park which has been fenced against cattle for 13 years, and there has been no change in the occurrence of Wyethia inside the plot where grazing is excluded.

One does not need years of tests and experiments to prove that Wyethia establishes itself regardless of livestock grazing. It can be seen extending itself into favorable areas where there is little or no grazing. It is very particular as to the site it occupies. It does not tolerate shade and requires clay soil. A typical site for its start is the limited grassy areas in the sagebrush type, where there are no sagebrush plants. Once established, its moisture sapping, heavy roots enable it to stay unless grazed heavily by sheep. Cattle graze it very little, if any, but it is good forage for sheep. Sheepmen, on their private range areas, are careful not to overgraze it. If the Forest Service is so determined to elimi-

AROUND the RANGE COUNTRY

ARIZONA

Central and north received first precipitation of consequence since September; higher country of central portion averaged three-fourths to 1 inch of rain with some snow. Lambing in Salt River Valley well under way with many twins noted. Winter grains doing well for feed pastures. Ranges improved in central and north but drouth continues in desert ranges. Livestock holding up well.

CALIFORNIA

Heavy precipitation occurred in central portions and light to moderate amounts in northern portions and south coastal area. On north coast soils remain too wet for major farming operations. Livestock reported in good shape; feed on ranges in good condition. On central coast heavy rains benefited most crops, but interrupted harvesting activities. In lower San Joaquin Valley heavy rains resulted in considerable damage; thousands of turkeys drowned in Centerville district due to floods on the 19th. Grass, cover crops, and late truck generally benefited from rains. In upper San Joaquin Valley, heavy rains interrupted cotton picking and some harvesting. Pasture and range grass benefited from rains but remained too short for grazing.

Birds Landing, Solano County November 15, 1950

The outlook now is for the best winter forage in several years. We have had very mild weather here the past few weeks, following heavy rains, which has given the green feed a good start. Some feeding has been done; however, we do not use concentrated feeds during the winter. Baled alfalfa hay is priced at \$15 to \$18 per ton now.

Sheep flocks are in very good condition, and I believe in this particular area the number of ewes bred is slightly larger than a year ago. We kept about the same number of ewe lambs for replacement as a year ago. Sheep numbers in this part of California have been increasing somewhat, although lack of rainfall the past few years has hampered the rate of increase a great deal.

There has been considerable activity in wool recently, 80 cents per pound being offered lately for 8 months' wool and 90 cents for 12 months' clips.

While the quantity of sheep herders seems ample, the quality is not too good in many cases.

—Calvin Anderson

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending November 21.

COLORADO

Cold and comparatively dry. Precipitation light and limited to area west of Continental Divide. Strong winds caused soil movement in eastern plains. Harvests complete. Some fall plowing. Winter grains in good condition in west; moisture needed in east. Livestock continue in good to excellent condition; heavy feeding, due to dry and inadequate ranges, heavy movement to market.

Gypsum, Eagle County November 6, 1950

While I do not have any personal grazing problems, I wish the controversy with the Forest Service could be settled so we would not be afraid we would be put off the forest at any time. As it is, we can't plan for anything.

—J. L. Mayne

Kremmling, Grand County November 15, 1950

Forage on the winter range is just fair—dry. We have had no moisture at all for some time which has, of course, affected feed conditions adversely. Sheep, however, are in good shape. I believe many more ewe lambs were carried over this fall than last and a few more ewes have been bred. Better wool and lamb markets are contributing to a slight increase in sheep numbers. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been sold here at \$30 a head. Alfalfa hay is costing us \$30 a ton and the pellets we use during the winter, \$78.

At present our most vexing problem is the U.S. Forest Service and next, lack of herders.

—John Noonan

IDAHO

Warmer and near-seasonal normal temperatures. Recurrent moderate precipitation, mostly rain. Rain

slowed outdoor work somewhat, but very favorable for soil conditions, winter ranges and prospective crops.

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County November 14, 1950

Liquidation seems to be on the decline and there are quite a few whiteface bucks in use. Since replacements are scarce and hard to find we will have to raise our own. Few yearling ewes are available. Earlier this fall both fine wools and crossbreds sold at \$32 a head.

Contracts for 1951 wools have been made at 80 to 83 cents; some operators are holding, however.

The condition of our sheep is generally good. We have had warm weather the past few weeks, which means that the feed will not be frozen too much until snow falls. Some sections of the winter range are very good; others not so good. We can get alfalfa hay in the stack at \$11 to \$14 a ton. During the winter I use pellets made of barley and beans mixed in about a half and half proportion.

Predators are on the increase here, bear being our most serious menace; killed 14 this summer. They are protected by the game department, except when found molesting sheep.

—W. L. Elkington

MONTANA

Cold. Precipitation moderate to heavy. Heavy snows along mountains in western half of State. Grazing impeded at higher elevations where feeding required earlier than usual. Some country roads blocked temporarily. Nearly all grain under cover. Feed supply adequate.

Ridge, Carter County November 15, 1950

Grasshoppers did a lot of damage this summer, and as a result winter range feed is only fair. We have had a little snow recently which makes good grass. We usually use a 40 percent protein cake during the winter, which costs us \$95 a ton.

The sheep are going into the winter in good condition. We have kept our ewe lambs this season instead of selling them as we did last. However, we are not breeding as many ewes as a year ago. I do not

believe any particular effort is being made to increase sheep numbers here, but more operators in this area are holding their ewe lambs.

We have fenced pastures for our sheep so we do not herd much—good herders are hard to get. There has been some stealing of sheep going on the past few years. We have lost some this way.

—Francis Cadwell

NEVADA

Cold spell of previous week broke Saturday following the general trend of rising temperatures and periods of precipitation. Greatest precipitation occurred in north portion. Winter feed conditions for livestock improved. Stream flow increasing in northern sections.

NEW MEXICO

Very light and widely scattered rain and snow, with precipitation negligible. Winter grains continue fair to good but need moisture badly. Ranges also dry with poor prospects for winter forage in northwestern part of State. Livestock continue in good shape.

Corona, Lincoln County

November 18, 1950

It looks as if we will have good feed. Most of our operation is under fence so we do not require herders. We have been having cold weather the last few weeks. Sheep are in good condition. We usually feed alfalfa pellets during the winter at \$78 a ton. Fine-wool yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$35 a head.

—J. M. Melton

OREGON

West of Cascades precipitation occurred daily; considerable snow in mountains and light snow in some central valley areas. Weather unfavorable for farm work; no feeding or plowing accomplished during week. Orchard work suffering due to prolonged wet soil. Many apples lost account too wet to move. Rains continue to halt threshing central Oregon clover and alfalfa seed. Pastures reported very good over entire State. Eastern livestock in exceptionally good condition; western average to slightly above. Cattle being marketed in large numbers. Hog marketing slow due to low prices.

Richland, Baker County

November 14, 1950

We have had considerable rain and snow the past few weeks which has given the green feed a good start. We feed hay during the winter. It is now priced at \$20 to \$22.50 a ton in the stack. For our concentrated feed, we use a 28 percent cottonseed pellet now priced at \$79 a ton. Sheep

are fat. I recently heard of a sale of 250 three-year old whitefaced crossbred ewes at \$35 a head. I believe the number of ewes bred this fall is about 5 percent less than that of a year ago. About the same number of ewe lambs have been held for use as replacements. Labor presents quite a problem to us; good herders are hard to get.

—John W. Densley

Roseburg, Douglas County

November 17, 1950

Feed conditions are very good. We have had wet weather during recent weeks and grass conditions are good and the flocks are in especially good condition. Baled alfalfa at \$35 to \$40 a ton and sheep pellets, mostly ground alfalfa, are used here during the winter as supplemental feed. I believe that sheep numbers are about the same as last year's; perhaps a few

more ewe lambs have been kept over. We have some trouble with sheep killing dogs in this area.

—George W. Dimmick

SOUTH DAKOTA

Temperatures and precipitation were below normal. Two inches of snow on ground in Black Hills; elsewhere, none to a trace. Corn picking still in progress; considerable soft corn. Livestock in good condition.

Vale, Butte County

November 15, 1950

We are going into the winter with good feed and with flocks in fairly good condition. There seem to be a lot more ewe lambs carried over this fall but the number of ewes bred will be below that of a year ago. Fine-wool yearling ewes have been selling recently at \$32.50 a head.

—Manual Lundren



ARE YOU SURE THIS SUIT IS 100% WOOL?"

TEXAS

All sections urgently need rain, although scattered, light to heavy showers in extreme south and in some eastern counties partially relieved drouth. Field work slowing down since unable to plow until rains come. Adequate dry range feed in northern half, but short elsewhere. Supplemental feeding of cottonseed cake and roughage continued in south and beginning in central and west.

Taylor, Williamson County November 13, 1950

Conditions here are good both as to sheep flocks and forage. However, due to dry weather, there is increased demand for feed of various kinds. Dogs are becoming a serious problem to sheep operators in this area. We have sold all of our sheep.

—H. Bland & Company

UTAH

The report for Utah is the same as that for Nevada, with some precipitation improving winter feed conditions.



'KEMCO' EAR TAGS Tamper Proof Style for Sheep.

1/4" wide, 1 1/8" long when closed. Cannot be removed from ear without breaking tag.
100 Tags—\$2.50 200 Tags—\$4.00

With consecutive numbers and name.

'KEMCO' Locking Pliers—\$1.25 each.

KETCHUM Tamper Proof style Ear Tags, for lambs & sheep—smaller than 'KEMCO'
100 Tags—\$1.20 250 Tags—\$2.40
With numbers only. With name, 55c extra.
Tamper Proof style Locking Pliers—50c ea.
Catalog of Cattle Tags and Poultry Bands on request.

KETCHUM MFG. CO., INC.
Dept. 32 Lake Luzerne, N. Y.

ATTENTION

FARMERS — SHEEPMEN

Ship or Consign Your

PELTS - HIDES and WOOL

to the

**Idaho Falls Animal
Products Co.**

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

We always pay highest
market prices

Phone 409

Stockyards

Fountain Green, Sanpete County November 21, 1950

Despite the very dry summer in Sanpete, most of the sheep came off the summer range in good shape—the lambs a bit heavier than usual. But looking into the winter ahead a dark picture presents itself.

I have wintered sheep on the desert range for the last 50 years but have never seen feed as poor as this year—some places not a particle of growth since the sheep left it last spring. This is in west Millard County where most of the Jericho sheep winter. Most of the Jericho ewe lambs are being fed at the ranches.

Seventy-five percent of the 1951 Jericho wools have been contracted at this writing (November 20th) at prices ranging from 75 to 85 cents.

—James L. Nielson

Nephi, Juab County November 11, 1950

Everyone has been culling their flocks heavily in this section, so there are fewer breeding ewes this fall. Sheepmen are keeping about the same number of ewe lambs as they did a year ago. Some liquidation continues here; one outfit sold out recently.

Yearling ewes, both fine-wools and white-faced crossbreds, have been selling recently at \$35 a head.

Around where I winter my sheep the feed is very poor. We've had warm mild weather recently. We can get alfalfa hay in the stack at \$25 a ton and the grain pellets which we use run from \$78 to \$90 a ton. Some 1951 wool clips have been contracted at 80 cents a pound, with a \$2 a head advance.

—Angus Ingram

WASHINGTON

Cold, overcast, and rather stormy week. Excellent wheat growth but no snowcover in eastern wheat region. Hay chopping, baling and marketing continue. Pastures improved everywhere. Livestock generally good. Marketing lambs and cattle brisk. Occasional wind damage.

Goodnoe Hills, Klickitat County October 23, 1950

I believe some farmers are getting back into the sheep business, but range operations are about the same as in previous years. More ewe lambs on the whole were carried over this fall, however. The outlook for feed on the winter ranges is favorable; in fact, it is the best for three years past. Due to wet weather, the grass has started already. Baled alfalfa hay costs \$28 a ton. A high-powered poison cam-

paign by Government men has cut coyote numbers considerably.

—J. A. Imrie

Kennewick, Benton County November 16, 1950

There are excellent prospects for winter range feed, with a good deal of new grass coming on after the wet but not too cold weather of the past few weeks. Flocks are in especially good condition. As far as my own operations are concerned, I am only breeding 2000 ewes this year compared with 2,400 last and only keeping 150 ewe lambs instead of 900 as a year ago.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been selling from \$31.50 to \$34 per head. There has also been some contracting of 1951 wools at 75 to 85 cents in original bags.

Farmers have been showing considerable interest in purchasing older ewes. At the present time alfalfa hay in the stack

BONVUE RANCH

Hereford Cattle and Corriedale Sheep
GOLDEN, COLORADO

The USA's greatest imported Corriedale
stud cordially invites your
inquiry or visit.

COLUMBIA SHEEP

"The All-American Breed"

Try Columbia Rams for more profits from
commercial flocks.

FREE literature, write

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, 301 Black Building, Fargo, N.D.

SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 Foot...one or two beds

Builders for over 40 Years

WM. E. MADSEN & SONS
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

B. F. WARE HIDE COMPANY

NAMPA, IDAHO

Highest Prices Paid

for

Hides — Sheep Pelts
and Wool

North Sugar Avenue Phone 81

can be bought at \$20 to \$23 a ton while grain and pea pellets run around \$50 a ton. The herder situation is not so good again.

—D. L. Lange

Yakima, Yakima County November 14, 1950

Liquidation seems to have been stopped here. In fact, I know of one operator who is increasing his operation. We are having some difficulty in getting good herders.

Sheep are in good condition and it looks as if there will be good feed on the winter range. We feed pea nibs which cost \$56 a ton delivered. Alfalfa hay in the stack is priced at \$24.

Around the middle of September a purchase of whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes was reported at \$31 a head and there has also been some activity in wool lately, at around 82 cents a pound for wool shrinking 54 percent. If the shrinkage is less more, is being paid, and if more, less, per pound. One factor in our operations that is causing considerable trouble is the condition of the long trails to summer ranges in the forests.

—Paul Lauzier

WYOMING

Moderate precipitation in Jackson Hole and Star Valley, light in other sections. Winter grains in good condition. Livestock good; heavy shipments. Ranges good.

Node, Niobrara County November 18, 1950

Sheep numbers are on the increase in the irrigated sections. Farmers are buying all available old ewes and ranchers are holding all their ewe lambs. I estimate that probably 25 percent more ewe lambs are being carried over this fall than a year ago.

The sheep are in good condition, but the winter range is only fair. We've done a little supplemental feeding already. We use bean cubes which cost us \$58 a ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack runs from \$18 to \$20 a ton.

—Thomas Pfister

Buffalo, Johnson County November 20, 1950

Sheep flocks are in very good shape at this time and it looks as if we will have good winter forage as a result of storms the past few weeks. The herder situation is just fair. However, our most vexing problem today is trying to figure out what the Government may do next.

I think a few more ewes were bred this fall in comparison with last, and every-

one is holding on to all the breeding stock they can. Sometime ago \$38 was paid for fine-wool ewes of mixed ages.

We feed corn during the winter time and it is costing us \$65 a ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 to \$25 a ton.

—Bruce Pheasant

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

COMMERCIAL

Bags	
Mente and Company, Inc.	26
Camp Wagons	
Wm. E. Madsen and Sons	43
Clothing	
Pendleton Woolen Mills	27
Dogs	
William Millar	29
Peterson Stock Farm	29
Sheep Dog Directory	29
Ear Tags	
Ketchum Manufacturing Company	43
Salt Lake Stamp Company	29
Feeds	
Moorman Manufacturing Company	25
Morris Feed Yards	3
National Cottonseed Products Assn., Inc.	3
Ralston Purina Company	31
Finance	
Arizona Livestock Production Credit Assn.	2
California Livestock Production Credit Association	2
Montana Livestock Production Credit Association	2
Nevada Livestock Production Credit Assn.	2
Northwest Livestock Production Credit Association	2
Utah Livestock Production Credit Assn.	2
Wyoming Production Credit Association	2
Marketing Agencies	
Chicago Union Stock Yards Co.	4th cover
Swift and Company	2nd cover
Wilson and Company	3rd cover
Railroads	
Association of American Railroads	1
Shows	
National Western Stock Show	28
Wool	
Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.	43
Idaho Hide and Tallow Company	27
R. H. Lindsay	29
Pendleton Woolen Mills	27
B. F. Ware Hide Company	43
S H E E P	
Columbias	
Columbia Sheep Breeders Association	43
Frank B. Curtis	31
Corriedales	
American Corriedale Association	29
Bonvue Ranch	43
Miscellaneous	
Breeders' Directory	37
Suffolks	
American Suffolk Sheep Society	29

A Different Coyote Story

(Continued from page 10)

50 yards of the fawn. At this time the doe dropped back behind the coyote and with a sudden burst of speed, boldly ran into the side of the coyote, rolling him end over end.

Back on his feet, the coyote continued in pursuit of the fawn, however, continually worried by the doe. During the next two miles, the doe twice upset the coyote in the same manner — running ahead, then behind, criss-crossing the path, between the fawn and the coyote. After the third upset, the coyote paid no heed to the doe, veering off to one side to avoid body contact. During this period the fawn steadily gained on the coyote and was soon joined by a second doe from the area. It was noted that the second doe had a fawn hidden in the grass nearby.

The second doe ran with the fawn, seemingly to be leading it. The first doe continued to harass the coyote and the race continued. As the contestants passed over the crest of hills, the leading doe and fawn would veer off at right angles in an attempt to lose themselves from the coyote. After the third such attempt, the doe and fawn separated, each going off in opposite directions. The coyote duped by such a maneuver followed the leading doe and the fawn was left free to slow its pace and seek refuge in a nearby depression in the ground.

Coyote Gives Up

Discovering that he had lost sight of the fawn, the coyote stopped and rested near the crest of a hill, searching the area for some sign of the fawn. The two does remained in the area and leisurely trotted about keeping within sight of the coyote.

The observers, Davis and Putman, determined that the race was over and noted the time at 5:00 a.m., and that the total course of the chase was estimated at five miles.

The coyote was buzzed by the plane in an effort to drive him out of the area. However, the coyote refused to leave and was apparently little frightened by the plane. The coyote was rather small and appeared to be in rather poor condition and may have been a bitch coyote with a litter of pups in the vicinity. The airplane and observers left the scene, leaving the contestants as before, free to continue the race for survival.—Gate City Guide

The National Wool Grower



LIVESTOCK AND PROPER
LAND USE ARE
NATURAL COMPANIONS

JIM TOMSON IS KNEE DEEP IN THE KANSAS DEFERRED FEEDING SYSTEM

Jim Tomson's land is getting better each year. He has developed a sound soil and cropping program that fits his 500-acre farm. "Most of this land was quite thin when we started our soil building program and we have been surprised at how quick we could improve it," Jim says.

His program is simple enough. He analyzed his soil, applied the right amount and kind of fertilizer, and seeded field after field to some of the better meadow crops, especially alfalfa and brome grass. "I aim to keep about half the farm land in meadow crops because I have had good returns from these crops. But most important, the yields of corn, oats and atlas sargo, which are the other major crops in my rotation, have increased about 50% since I started the soil improvement program," according to Jim.

Kansas native blue stem pasture, together with the seeded pasture, hay and silage produced on his farm land, gives him an ideal setup for using the widely recognized Kansas Deferred Feeding System of Beef Production.

In addition to the calves he raises each year, he buys steer calves each fall weighing around 400 lbs. Jim winters them

so that they will gain about a pound a day. He uses silage and hay along with some grain and protein supplement. Wintered in this way, they make maximum gains on pasture the following summer. He finishes them off in the late fall in the dry lot on full grain feed for about 90 to 100 days. Jim likes his steers to grade "Good" and kill "white" because there is a broad and dependable demand for this kind of beef.

Jim is satisfied with this system because his land is responding and his cattle provide a good market for everything he grows except some of the corn which he markets as a part of his hybrid seed corn business.

Livestock and proper land use are natural companions in the hands of this practical Kansas farmer.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS

Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Oklahoma City • Albert Lea
Omaha • Denver • Cedar Rapids • Dolhan • Memphis

PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher

Farmer County Agent Veterinarian

Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor

Retailer



World Record Prices Set AT 6TH ANNUAL CHICAGO FEEDER CATTLE SHOW

October 26 - 27, 1950



Courtesy Chicago Tribune

Selling view of grand champion load steer calves, shown by Alan Fordyce, Sheridan, Wyoming. They averaged 435 lbs. and brought \$91.00 per cwt. (**World Record**). Sold to Runge Brothers, Columbus, Nebraska. The first prize load of heifer calves, Herefords, exhibited by Win-Del Ranches, Colorado Springs, Colo., also set a new **World Record** price, selling at \$50.50 per cwt. to E. Mackey, Bloomington, Wis.

134 carloads averaged \$37.42 per cwt.

Following are average prices of 64 prize-winning lots by classes:

23 loads	steer calves	\$49.03 per cwt.
14 "	heifer calves	40.63 " "
23 "	yearling steers	33.26 " "
4 "	yearling heifers	33.21 " "

For the High Dollar

SHIP TO CHICAGO

